The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL BULLER'S RETREAT.

THE total failure of General Buller's attempt to turn the right flank of the Boer force in Natal is admitted upon every hand to make still more serious a situation already very depressing for Great Britain. The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that the news brought the "utmost gloom" to the British public. "Open talk is heard," he says, "of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate." The London *Standard* is quoted in the cable despatches as saying: "That there has been a failure is obvious, but, if we are to believe the Transvaal report, there has been a disaster." The Transvaal report has it that General Warren's men, who had taken Spion Kop (the small mountain which General Buller described as "the key to the Boer position"), "gave way and broke" when attacked by the Boers, "abandoning the position," and leaving 150 men captured and 1,500 killed. General Buller's report said that Warren's men found Spion Kop "very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large," and water was deficient, and therefore the officer in command "decided . . . to abandon the position." General Buller then viewed the Boer defenses, and, he says, "decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that this means "the complete collapse of General Buller's campaign for the relief of Ladysmith." The London *Times*, whose comment is reported by cable, takes a decidedly serious view of the situation. It says:

"The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history, a catastrophe, indeed, without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown.

"We are checked at every point in the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the Government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

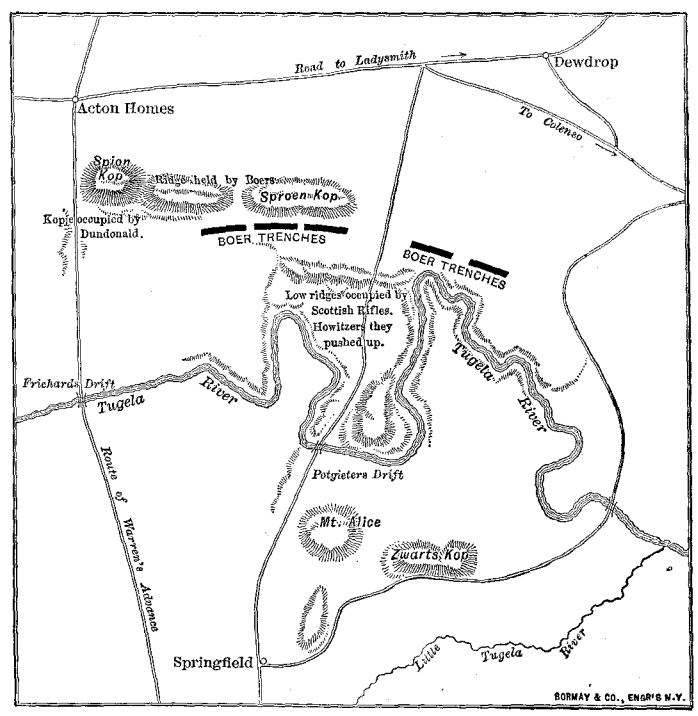
"Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the Government ought to prepare for the immediate despatch of 50,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if those should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

General White, who is beleaguered in Ladysmith, has sent a message through the Boer lines to General Buller, saying that the sanitary conditions of the town are greatly improved, provisions are plenty, and the defenses are, he thinks, impregnable. The London correspondent of the Associated Press, however, reports that "such authorities as Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, who is under orders for South Africa, and Lord Gifford, who won the Victoria Cross while scouting for Lord Wolseley during the Zulu war, would not be surprised to hear of the capture of General White's force within a week." Some of the London military experts are advising more reinforcements, as the only way of breaking the Boer resistance. The same correspondent says:

"The transport *Assaye* arrived at Cape Town last Friday with 2,127 officers and men. The first portion of the Seventh Division is afloat. Hence, with the 10,000 men of this division and about 9,000 others now at sea, it lies in the power of Lord Roberts to reinforce General Buller heavily. This course is advised by several military writers.

"Altho England's nerves are severely tried, her courage is absolutely unshaken, and probably nothing that can happen in South Africa will change in the slightest degree her intentions. She will continue to receive bad news, if it comes, with dignity, and will maintain her determination to win at last."

The New York *Times* thinks that the costly British mistakes and miscalculations in the Natal campaign show that "they are ignorant of the country they are operating in," a statement seem-



SCENE OF LAST WEEK'S CAMPAIGN.

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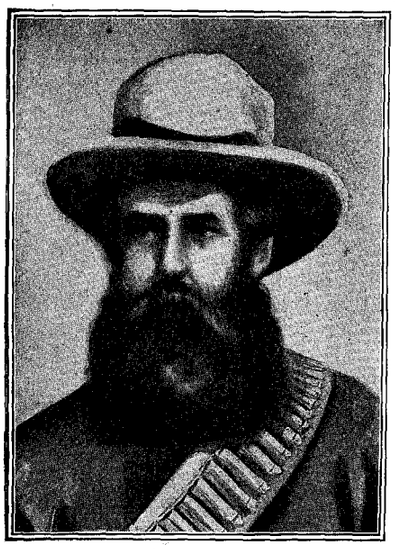
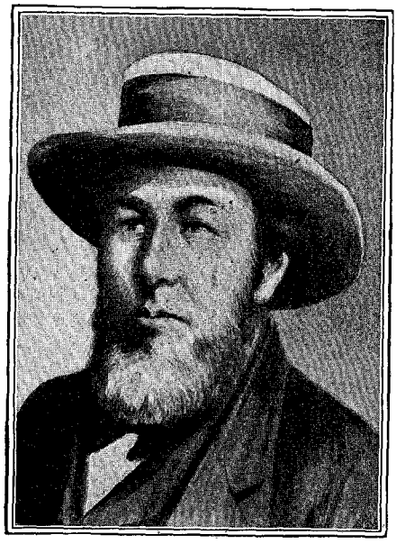
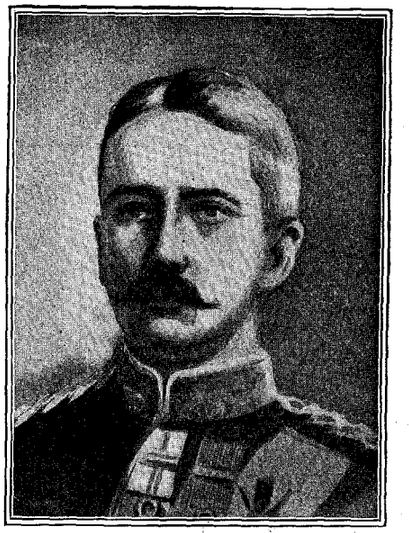


GENERAL PRETORIUS,
Commanding the Boers in last week's campaign.



GENERAL BOTHA,
Another Boer Commander on the Tugela.



GENERAL WOODGATE,
Led the British detachment which took Spion Kop; was severely wounded and afterward died.

BOER AND BRITISH COMMANDERS.

ingly confirmed by General Buller himself, who said recently: "I suppose our officers will learn the value of scouting in time, but, in spite of all one can say up to this, our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy."

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that the division of the British forces has been the cause of their ill success. "If General Kitchener is the man men think," says *The Press*, "Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking will be abandoned and the English army concentrated in an attack on the Boer army, wherever it is, with no reference to any ulterior purpose whatever. . . . All told, there are now in the three besieged towns and in Lord Methuen's stalled force nearly 25,000 English troops locked up and checkmated. The rest are spread over a vast territory, most of them doing nothing. With 120,000 men in Africa, the English have never yet had over 12,000 men under arms on any one battle-field, and this has meant defeat."

The Springfield *Republican* says of the British situation:

"It is probable that the Boers now have the whole distance between their present lines and Ladysmith carefully studied, with successive positions of great defensive strength marked out and ready to be occupied. Unless General Buller can now relieve Ladysmith by threatening the passes of the Drakensberg into the Orange Free State, the town is liable to fall, despite his utmost efforts to reach it in time.

"How long the campaign in Natal will continue is a very interesting question. While it rages British efforts elsewhere seem paralyzed; and, as for the Boers, the longer they can keep a large British army struggling in the foothills of the Drakensberg, the better for their end of the great game. Four and a half months have passed since hostilities began, and, with the fighting still on British soil, the world is observing in this contest the enormous value of securing the military initiative in war. The invasion of Natal by the Boers was a consummate stroke in strategy."

The New York *Tribune* gives the following table which shows "the terrible loss sustained by the British forces in South Africa since the opening of the war with the engagement at Dundee October 20." The figures are "taken from the reports made by

IF THE CAPE DUTCH SHOULD RISE, WHAT WOULD BECOME OF JOHN BULL?
—The Minneapolis Tribune.

BULLER: "Have courage, Lady Smith, I am near you."
—The St. Louis Republic.

CARTOON VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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the generals commanding to the British War Office." Here is the table:

Date.	Engagement.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing or captured.	Totals.
October 20	Dundee	54	208	211	473
October 21	Elandslaagte	42	195	10	247
October 24	Rietfontein	13	93	3	109
October 30	Farquar's Farm, Nicholson's Nek	63	239	881	1,183
November 15	Estcourt train	3	11	150	164
November 23	Beacon Hill	12	66	9	87
November 23	Belmont	105	374	15	494
November 25	Gras Pan	24	166	7	197
November 28	Modder River	76	393	7	476
December 9	Stormberg	..	..	..	700
December 11	Magersfontein	..	..	..	963
December 15	Tugela River	82	667	348	1,097
January 23	Upper Tugela (seven days' casualties)	..	..	..	706
January 24	Spion Kop (Boer estimate, killed and captured)	..	..	..	1,650
Total		..	..	..	8,546

The Tribune adds:

"To make the list complete it is necessary to add the casualties of the Ladysmith garrison, 240, and the losses incurred by the garrisons of Kimberley and Mefeking, with the casualties in Rhodesia and in scattered places. The British losses up to January 24 in killed, wounded and captured, according to Buller's lists, total 8,216 men. A subsequent casualty list of 209 men was sent in by General Buller, but it was not known whether it was part of the losses of January 24 at Spion Kop."

THE EXPANSION POLICY AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

ALARM and strong disapproval marked the temper of the more radical protectionist papers last week when the Administration and the House leaders seemed bent on giving Puerto Rico free trade with the United States. Such action by Congress seemed inevitable. The President had said in his message that "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets"; General Davis, the military governor of the island, had said: "Free trade with the home government I regard as a necessity for Puerto Rico"; and Chairman Payne, of the House ways and means committee, had introduced a bill to extend our tariff and internal-revenue laws to the island, providing for free trade with the mainland. All committees interested favored the measure and its passage seemed sure. Many Republican papers looked upon this free-trade step with favor, using the same altruistic arguments that have characterized the expansion movement thus far. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* said that "every consideration of justice and expediency demands that we shall open our door to the peaceful Puerto Ricans and extend to them the blessings of free trade with our unexampled markets." The New York *Herald* declared that "considerations of humanity and of equity impel us to extend immediate relief to the suffering island." Cut off from the Spanish markets by the results of the war, and cut off from the United States and from Cuba by tariffs, all accounts agree that the island's industries are going to ruin.

At once, however, a formidable opposition appeared. The arguments of this opposition, said Albert Shaw in *The Review of Reviews*, "are numerous, but may be reduced to two, each of which may be expressed in a single word. The first of these arguments is sugar, the second is tobacco." The cane-sugar growers of Louisiana, the beet-sugar growers of California, and the tobacco growers of Connecticut made their influence felt at Washington, and men and newspapers of strong Republican principle opposed the Administration policy. They pointed out that while the relief of the Puerto Ricans was aimed at, a precedent was really being established for all our other new possessions, and the protectionists might flock in a body to the anti-expansionist camp. Free trade with Puerto Rico, declared the New York *Press*, will result in "the shipwreck of the whole expansionist cause on the Caribbean reefs, toward which they now have it headed." The anti-expansionist papers rejoiced openly at the Republican dissension and tried to help widen the break. The Hartford *Times*, published in the center of the Connecticut tobacco-fields, said: "Puerto Rico heads the insular procession into the Union, and the Philippines follow, with Cuba, perhaps, bringing up the rear. How do the Republicans of Connecticut like the prospect?" The New Orleans *Picayune* urged the Louisiana sugar-growers to fight the free-trade proposition, warning them that "should the products of Puerto Rico be granted free admission, it would not be long before a similar privilege would be demanded in the case of Cuba and the Philippines, with the result that the important domestic sugar and tobacco interests would be irretrievably ruined." The New York *Evening Post*, after pointing out our treaty obligations to Spain in the matter of Philippine trade, our implied obligations to the other European powers in return for their pledges to maintain the "open door" in China, and the necessity of treating our other new possessions as generously as Puerto Rico, said:

"The conclusion can not be avoided that the Administration has involved itself in a tremendous tangle, legal, commercial, and political. Its policy of imperialism, or expansion, has brought it at loggerheads with the protectionists and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It contains also the germs of a quarrel with European powers over trade regulations in Eastern Asia."

Meanwhile Senator Platt (Rep.), of Connecticut, had given notice that he would present and push a measure to cut down by 20 per cent. the present tariffs on imports from Puerto Rico. This, he argued, would give relief to the Puerto Ricans, would save the American sugar and tobacco industries, and would avoid committing the Republican Party to a free-trade policy. The New York *Tribune*, a strong advocate of protection, heartily indorsed this proposition, and urged that Congress adopt the policy of special legislation to meet the particular needs of each of our new possessions, and thus avoid the creation of precedents that might some day prove embarrassing. The extension of our tariff laws over Puerto Rico might lead to the extension of other laws until we should find undesirable States admitted into the Union. Said *The Tribune*:

"The principle of separate legislation for our new possessions is one essential to the preservation of this nation as the United States of America. Events have forced us, as they have forced other great nations, to take a hand in affairs far beyond our own borders, but that is no reason why we should dilute and dissipate our nationality. Absorption of Puerto Rico itself is nothing. The principle, however, is everything. Great Britain is still Great Britain, tho it rules India, and the United States of America should be nothing but the United States of America, no matter where its flag may be unfurled."

These arguments have not been without effect. Last Friday, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, a member of the President's Cabinet announced that the Administration will recede from its recommendation of free trade with Puerto Rico, and will favor, instead, the imposition of merely nominal tariffs on Puerto Rican products, thus giving relief without making a political precedent.

The Sun makes the following comment:

"With the tariff proposed the idea that Congress has not the power to regulate the affairs of territory recently acquired from Spain in a manner different from that prescribed for States and Territories already organized must cease to exist.

"Undisturbed by dispute over this constitutional question lie Puerto Rico's commanding right and imperative need of having her industry restored as only virtual free trade with the United States can restore it."

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AGUINALDO'S VERSION OF THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLES.

THE appeal of Emilio Aguinaldo, who signs himself President of the Philippine republic, addressed "to the civilized nations, and especially to the great North American republic," gives his version of the causes of the Philippine conflict. He entitles his manifesto "An Authentic Review of the Philippine Revolution." The appeal, written in Spanish, was sent to this country and fell into the hands of Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, Eastern secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League. Mr. Winslow, who says that it came into his hands accidentally, sent a translation of it to the Springfield *Republican*, which published it the morning of January 25. *The Republican*, which is one of the leading anti-imperialist journals, says of Aguinaldo's review:

"Aguinaldo's statement must go out for what it is worth. That his is a partizan relation goes without saying. There is bitterness in it, of course, for this could not be otherwise under the circumstances; the statement of facts will be open to dispute at many points; people opposed in an armed contest never see alike; but the value of this Filipino presentation is twofold. It offers an opportunity for sizing up the man whose leadership his people have invited and welcomed, and to which they adhere under extraordinary stressful circumstances with dogged loyalty, and it presents the other side. . . . . .

"Undoubtedly there are inaccuracies in this narrative by the Filipino leader, while the discrepancies with the testimony of American officials are often sharp and irreconcilable. He writes with a national bias, just as General Otis or Professor Worcester writes with a bias equally strong. It will be the task of the impartial historian to discover, if possible, the actual truth as between the conflicting witnesses."

As Aguinaldo's review repeatedly avers that Admiral Dewey promised the Filipinos independence, *The Republican* sent a set of proof-sheets to the admiral, asking for such comment as he might care to make. Response was received through his private secretary as follows:

"The admiral, after examining this article, adheres to his determination not to talk of the matter, at least until after the report of the commission is made public."

Aguinaldo's statement, in a few words, is that he was induced to cooperate with the American troops against the Spanish by definite and repeated oral promises from Admiral Dewey and others, guaranteeing Philippine independence; but that after Manila was taken by the combined forces, it became evident that American control of the islands was contemplated, an impression soon confirmed by President McKinley's proclamation issued January 4, 1898. Aguinaldo protested, "threatening also to open hostilities at once," but, reassured by General Otis, he did not do so. The American forces, however, he says, unexpectedly attacked the Filipinos the night of February 4, 1899, when most of the Filipino officers were away on furlough. The war has continued from that time to the present, General Otis refusing all requests for an armistice. The Filipinos are determined, says Aguinaldo, to defend their country's liberty "to the death," and he appeals to the American people to recognize the justice of their cause.

The first promise of Philippine independence, says Aguinaldo, was made to him in Singapore, where he was in hiding. When Consul Pratt asked him to renew the rebellion against Spain, Aguinaldo asked "what advantages the United States would concede to the Filipinos?" The consul said he would cable Commodore Dewey, and, continues Aguinaldo—

"in the morning the conference was renewed, Consul Pratt stating that Admiral Dewey had answered with regard to my wishes, that the United States would at least recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands, under a naval protectorate, and that there would be no necessity for putting down this agreement in writing, as the word of the admiral and the American consul was sacred and would be kept, being not at all like that of the Spaniards, adding finally that the North American Government was very honorable, very just, and very powerful."

When they parted, a few days later, the consul "suggested to me that I should name him as representative of the Philippines in the United States in order to obtain promptly the official recognition of our independence," and Aguinaldo promised to do so. Reaching Manila on the *McCulloch*, May 19, 1898, Admiral Dewey sent his launch for him at once. Aguinaldo continues:

"The admiral received me in his saloon, and after the first exchange of courtesies, I asked him whether all the telegrams which he had sent to Mr. Pratt, the consul at Singapore, in regard to me were authentic; he answered me in the affirmative, and added that the United States had come to the Philippines to protect the natives and to liberate them from the yoke of Spain. He said, besides, that America was rich in land and money, and had no need of colonies, finally assuring me that there would not be any doubt with regard to the recognition of the Philippine independence on the part of the United States."

Aguinaldo says that he mentioned to Admiral Dewey the fear felt by some of the Filipino leaders that the United States might turn upon the Filipinos after the war with Spain was over, and deprive them of their independence; but the admiral reassured him with new promises of independence and encouraged him to devise a Filipino flag, which he did, flying it over towns taken by the native troops and over Filipino boats in the bay. When the independence of the Philippines was proclaimed by the dictatorial government on June 12, 1898, in the town of Kawit, however, "the admiral, through his secretary, excused himself from being present, alleging that this was his mail-day." During an interview in July, however, Aguinaldo says that Admiral Dewey said to him:

"Trust to my word, which I pledge, that the United States will recognize the independence of this country. But I recommend that you maintain the greatest reserve with regard to all that we have said and agreed upon."

Manila was captured on August 13, the Filipinos attacking at the same time as the American troops, altho Aguinaldo does not say that they were ordered or asked to cooperate, or were even notified of the time of the attack. General Merritt asked Aguinaldo to order his troops not to enter Manila, a request which Aguinaldo refused, because the native troops had been fighting severely for months for the very purpose of entering Manila. When General Merritt insisted, however, Aguinaldo gradually withdrew his forces to the edge of the city. "Until then," he says, "and even until the day on which the Americans openly started hostilities toward our people, I had cherished in my soul the most well-founded hopes that the American generals would maintain in behalf of their Government the agreements made verbally with the chief of the Philippine revolution, notwithstanding the symptoms to the contrary."

"These hopes, however," he says, "vanished entirely" on learning that Mr. McKinley, "at the instigation of the imperialistic party, had decided to annex the Philippines." This news, says Aguinaldo, "struck like a lightning bolt into the camp of the revolution. Some cursed the hour and the day on which we had verbally negotiated with the Americans; others censured us for having given up the suburbs." The majority wanted to send an ultimatum to General Otis, but Aguinaldo restrained them. Aguinaldo still believed that the promised independence would be given them. He says:

"I was also confirmed in this opinion by the circumstance, not less evident and notorious, that the other American generals who arrived after the glorious victories of the admiral, Generals Merritt, Anderson, and Otis, proclaimed to the Philippine people that

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'America had not come to conquer new territories, but to liberate their inhabitants from the oppression of Spanish rule.'"

"Joy and satisfaction returned again to the hearts of all the Philippine revolutionists" when they heard the glad tidings that the United States Government had decided to send a civil commission to treat with the Filipinos in regard to the government of the islands; but meanwhile "the abuses of the Americans became in many cases unbearable." Aguinaldo says: "I could fill a whole book if I continued to relate one by one all the abuses and brutalities committed by the American soldiers in these days of general anxiety." These abuses, he thinks, were "ordered, or at least officially tolerated, with the evident intention of provoking a fight" before the commission arrived, so that they would see the country in a state of war and think the imperialistic policy necessary. Aguinaldo says that the Filipinos "would have come to a friendly understanding and settlement with the said commission, if the same on arriving had found the country at peace." He continues:

"We Filipinos would have received this commission with proofs of true friendship and complete adherence as honored agents of great America. The commission would have traveled through all our provinces, seeing and observing directly the order and tranquillity throughout our territory. They would have seen the fields plowed and sown; they would have examined our constitution and public administration quite at their ease."

But on the 4th of January, 1899, a proclamation was issued, "establishing in the name of the President, Mr. McKinley, the sovereignty of America in these islands, threatening ruin, death, and desolation to all who failed to recognize it." Then, he says:

"I, Emilio Aguinaldo, humble servitor of all, but President of the Philippine Republic, charged as such to watch over the liberty and the independence of the people which has elected me to that high but thorny position, mistrusted for the first time the honor of the Americans; comprehending at once that this proclamation of General Otis had passed the boundary of all prudence, and that there was no other remedy than to repel by force of arms such an unjust as well as unlooked-for proceeding from the chief of a friendly army.

"I protested against that proclamation, threatening also to open hostilities at once, as the whole nation was crying 'Treason.'"

Now General Otis resorted to conciliatory measures. He appointed a commission to confer with the Filipinos, heard what they had to say about the abuses and about independence, and promised to inform the Government at Washington of their desires. At this the expectations of the Filipinos ran high again, "the majority giving themselves up to the most flattering hopes." Most of the Filipino generals went home on furlough. Then, says Aguinaldo, "came the fatal day of the 4th of February, on the night of which the American troops suddenly attacked all our lines, which were practically abandoned."

The anti-imperialist press have long asserted that at this point Aguinaldo sent a message to General Otis saying that the hostilities were not begun by the Filipinos, and asking for an armistice that the misunderstanding might be settled peaceably; but General Otis, the story goes, replied that as the fighting had now begun, it must go on to the bitter end. Aguinaldo, in this review, makes no mention of this alleged incident. He does say, however, that while our civil commission was in the Philippines, he asked General Otis three times for a suspension of hostilities so that he might confer with them, but General Otis replied "that he would not suspend the hostilities as long as the Philippine army would not lay down their arms." Aguinaldo makes no mention of having received assistance, directly or indirectly, from the anti-imperialists in this country.

Aguinaldo then asks if General Otis and the Administration have forgotten their promises and the services of the Filipinos. Pointing to the Cubans, he says: "Are we less worthy of liberty and independence than these revolutionists?" The closing paragraphs are an appeal to the honor and sympathy of the American people.

The Hartford *Courant* says:

"The one really important question raised anew by this missive from Tarlak is whether George Dewey recognized the insurgents as allies of the United States and repeatedly promised Aguinaldo on his honor that they should have political independence. Aguinaldo reaffirms that he did. George Dewey has told the President and the country that neither on May 19, 1898, nor on any other day did he give Aguinaldo any such promise. It is the word of a Malay adventurer—a Malay 'patriot,' if you please—against the word of an American admiral and gentleman. Erving Winslow and the Springfield paper are at perfect liberty to make their choice. We made ours some time ago. We believe George Dewey."

FOR A SIXTY-MILLION-DOLLAR CANAL.

TWO committees authorized by the New York State legislature made reports last week on the subject of the canal system of the State. One was a committee appointed last March for the special purpose of considering the entire canal question; the other was a committee appointed two years ago to investigate the causes and remedy of the relative decline in the export trade from New York City. The latter committee reports that the decline is in large part due to the differential rates agreed upon by the railroads, which rates operate against this city and in a measure counteract its natural advantages. The New York Central is expressly censured for being a party to such agreement. The remedy, the committee finds, is in the development of our canal system, and it recommends the completion of the plans entered upon when the recent appropriation of $9,000,000 was made. The completion of these plans, it is estimated, would cost $15,000,000 additional.

The canal committee, on the other hand, recommend a far more elaborate development, at an estimated cost of $60,000,000 additional. This report is submitted by Governor Roosevelt to the legislature with an emphatic and unqualified indorsement; the New York Produce Exchange has decided to inaugurate a campaign of education in behalf of the committee's recommendations; and the press of New York City (the taxpayers of which will have the greater part of the financial burden to bear) are, so far, nearly unanimous in support of the report.

The committee canvassed three plans for enlargement. (1) The completion of the plan already begun, at an expense of $15,000,000; (2) the more elaborate plan of enlargement to enable barges of 1,000 tons to pass through the canal, involving an expense of $60,000,000; (3) a still more elaborate plan for a ship-canal enabling ocean-going ships to pass through, involving an expense of $100,000,000. The first is discarded as inadequate, the last as impracticable; the second is unanimously approved. The only voice as yet heard in opposition is that of President Callaway, of the New York Central, who in defending his road against the charges made, touches incidentally on the canal question and asserts that the interest charges and operating expenses entailed by the adoption of the committee's plan would be equivalent to an extra charge of three cents a bushel for all the wheat we could hope to transport; and wheat, he claims, would of necessity be the main reliance of the canal.

The Journal of Commerce calls the canal committee's report "extremely lucid, candid, and able," finds weak points as well as strong points in it, and reserves a decided opinion upon the plan proposed.

The Evening Post, after "attentive perusal" of the report (than which we seldom see one "more methodical, painstaking, and convincing"), concurs in its conclusions as "wise and proper," provided the committee's strong insistence on a reform

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of administration, in accord with civil-service reform, be observed. "Without this, not a dollar should be spent upon new work, but rather should the present canals be sold at once to the highest bidder." *The Tribune*, *The Commercial Advertiser*, and *The Journal* take a similar attitude, laying stress on the reform in administration as a *sine qua non*.

The Times entirely agrees with Governor Roosevelt that the principle that trade will move along the line of least resistance "abundantly justifies the plan of the committee."

The Sun uses superlatives in praise of the committee's report for its "freedom from prejudice," its "entire intelligence and disinterestedness"; but does not yet commit itself to the plan, which must be "fully debated" in the legislature and on the stump.

The World speaks of the sum of money involved as "a trifle in comparison with the mighty stake of commercial supremacy" of New York City, which it, in common with both committees, the governor, and the other New York papers, thinks to be involved.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN YANKEE.

MR. DAVID F. ST. CLAIR, a Southerner who has been a resident in New York for several years, returned to the Southland for a brief visit a few weeks ago, to find that the rapid growth of Southern iron and cotton manufactures had developed, during his absence, a new type of Southerner—a Southern Yankee. The Massachusetts or Connecticut Yankees themselves, he declares, are not the superiors of this new Southern type in energy, self-control, inventiveness, and resource. "It is the beginning of one of the greatest developments in this country, and will soon need the services of some great romantic realist." Mr. St. Clair continues (in *The Criterion*):

"This soil out of which the Southern Yankee is springing with such robust energy extends from Lynchburg, Va., on the east, and Bristol, Tenn., on the west, to Eufaula and Birmingham, Ala., on the south. It is about five hundred miles in length, and from two to three hundred miles in breadth. It embraces the iron-, coal-, and cotton-mills *siti*, and decidedly the most interesting phase of all this energy here is the cotton-mill, for this phase is the latest and is developing more of the genuine characteristics of the New England Yankee in the Southern man than elsewhere in the country.

"From the banks of the Roanoke River through the foothills that skirt the eastern side of the Alleghenies to Eufaula, there is one long narrow belt of cotton-mills, ninety per cent. of them having sprung up within the last five years. Out of these hills and mountain-sides numerous great rivers leap forth, and this whole narrow section is fast becoming a sort of chain of Lowells and Fall Rivers. Here are five hundred cotton-mills, with 5,000,000 spindles and 1,000,000 looms. It is, in fact, our country's second New England, so far as pure American blood, Yankee constructiveness, thrift, energy, cold common sense, and mind-your-own-business were the characteristics that stamped New England. Out of the 4,000,000 white people in this cotton-mill belt, there are not 50,000 foreign-born. It has the bracing gait of the New England climate, but a soil twice as rich and obedient. In fact, the poorest old fields abound with hares and blackberries, the one ripening in the winter, and the other harvested in the summer. The negro scarcely dwells here, except in the larger towns."

Go one or two hundred miles to the east or south, the writer says further, and you step full into the old black South, "still reminiscent of slavery, pine plows, hickory gear, and gall-withered mules." The contrast is sharp, and Mr. St. Clair seems to have no expectation that the negro labor of this region will ever fulfil Booker T. Washington's hope and turn from farming to successful manufacture.

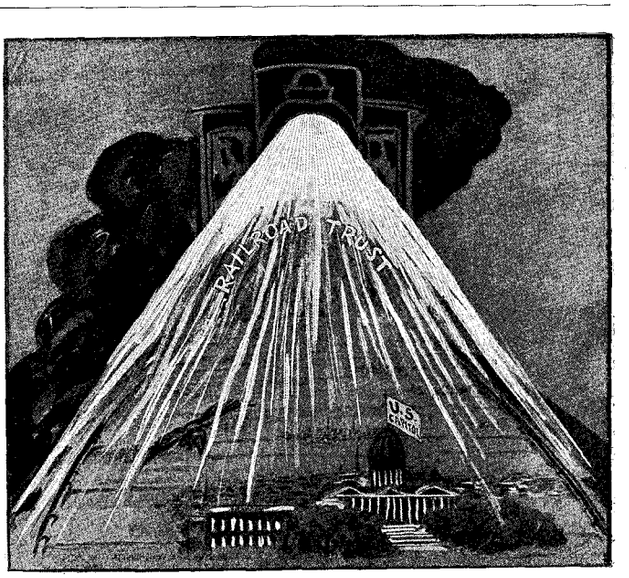
The new conditions have overturned old political ideas and affiliations. We quote again:

"Already this new Yankee South is protectionist, expansionist, and gold dollar at heart. When these cotton-mill men find in their mail every morning orders for their denims, ginghams, and plaids from Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, and Manchuria, they say: 'Of course we must expand. Fact is, we have already expanded.' The Southern man has for the first time in a generation found the aspiration and imagination of the nation in his pocket. 'It is an awkward feeling, when you suddenly find a new set of political ideals in your head. A fellow at first feels as if he had been bribed by his own material interests, and he has to speak of the thing with a sort of an apology.' Thus spoke a South Carolina mill man, who held a score of large foreign orders, mostly from Asia."

But the Southern Yankee is not a wholly new creation; he is the type of a hundred years ago revived. The following psychological analysis is made:

"A Yankee detests the business of making and selling a raw thing if there is a further chance of his making money. So to make and sell a bale of raw cotton would kill the spirit of any

TWO SOLES WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



CLEAR THE TRACK!
—*The Denver Republican.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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Yankee. Slavery killed all the Yankee instinct in the South's strong, brave American. In 1810 the South was more Yankee than New England, so far as manufacture was concerned, for the manufactured products of the Carolinas and Georgia were worth more money than those of all the States north of New York. But cotton agriculture alone could never make an American people happy, as I have already intimated. The people of Charleston, in the days of their pride, never knew what it was to be happy intellectually, as the people of Boston did, for these people by the Southern sea certainly suffered from intellectual interruption.

"Now we have a recrudescence or renascence of the original Yankee spirit in the Southern white man's bones. It is coming out in the bracing air of these foothills, where motive power is abundant, where living and labor are cheap, where the bale of raw cotton almost falls from the gin into the mill, and where progress does not depend upon the inclination of the negro. Here invention and specialism have begun to show their hand, and polytechnic schools are rising in many places. The dignity of labor takes on a new meaning for the young masters of these enterprises. Young men from the university and college have begun to don overalls and go into the greasy mills to learn the business."

The writer sees, as a result of all this, a splendid future for the South:

"Nature probably intended this section to manufacture finally all the Southern cotton crop, which is now and probably will remain nine tenths of the world's supply. Cotton manufacture can now defy climate, but the true 'cloth climate' is there. Organization is fast developing. Skilful labor will be evolved and imported. The conveying of electric power from the falls of these great rivers is fast being undertaken. The coal is near by. The cotton is at the door, both the coarsest and finest that grows. . . . Through the Southern Yankees and their New England preceptors, the Nicaragua canal, the acquisition of the Philippines and a foothold in China, America will take the cotton trade almost completely away from Europe."

Far from regretting the change that is making Yankees out of the Southerners, he says:

"Here's to you, nature's favorite continent, and to you, warm-hearted fellows on its southeastern mountainsides. How delightfully new and interesting you are! Cut-throat competition has not yet marred your innocence, nor great greed your happiness. You have not yet learned to shut the door on your meetings, and the soft word 'combine' is not yet too familiar to your ears. Such is your present compensation for your long adversity."

THE LYNCHINGS OF A YEAR.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which makes an effort each year to keep record of criminal statistics in this country, presents the following interesting table showing the annual number of lynchings during the last fifteen years:

1885	184	1893	200
1886	138	1894	190
1887	122	1895	171
1888	142	1896	131
1889	176	1897	166
1890	127	1898	127
1891	192	1899	107
1892	235		

It will thus be seen that the practise of lynching is distinctly on the wane. The number last year was lower than that of any preceding year, equaling about one to 650,000 of the nation's population. More than 90 per cent. of those occurring in 1899 took place in the Southern States, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, leading the list in the order named. Of the total number of victims, eighty-four were negroes and twenty-three were whites. The alleged crimes for which they were killed are classified as follows:

Murder, 45; complicity in murder, 11; assault, 11; charges of assault, 6; bad reputation, 5; arson, 6; race prejudice, 5; robbery, 5; unknown offenses, 4; aiding criminals to escape, 3; suspected arson, 1; inflammatory language, 1; no offense alleged, 1; mistaken identity, 1; highway robbery, 1; arson and murder, 1.

Commenting on this list, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says:

"It will be noticed that what has been called 'the unspeakable crime' was the cause of only 11 mob murders, while 6 victims were merely charged with that crime. The common impression regarding Southern lynchings, and the argument usually urged in their defense, is that the negroes are so given to crimes of violence against women that this summary punishment is imperatively necessary to restrain them. But the figures show, on the contrary, that but 11 out of 107 lynchings were due to positive knowledge of that class of crimes on the part of the lynchers, and but 17 were either known to be guilty or suspected. It will thus be seen that the most plausible defense of lynching does not cut much of a figure in the light of the records."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"It is worth recalling that one of the strongest and most convincing appeals ever made to the people of a State to unite for the suppression of this enormous crime against law and order was made by Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, in 1897, in his message to the legislature. It did not prove to be effective in destroying the preeminence of Georgia as a lynching State. Governor Atkinson, in this memorable message, mentioned numerous instances in which persons who were lynched, or were about to be lynched when rescued, were innocent of the offense for which they were sacrificed, or to be sacrificed. In one case a man in peril of his life from mob violence sought refuge and found it in Governor Atkinson's own office. It was afterward conclusively proved in a court trial that this person was innocent of the charge against him. The practise of lynching brutalizes communities in which it is frequent. It retards their material progress. It drives out a desirable population, and prudent people will not move into such degenerate neighborhoods and settle there. Business can not flourish outside of the protection of a law-abiding community."

The New York *Evening Post* adds:

"Public sentiment against lynching has been growing steadily throughout the country, and especially in the South, where the practise has been most common. The result is that the press gives much greater publicity to reports of all such outrages now than formerly, and 107 cases during 1899 consequently attracted more notice than would twice as many fifteen years ago."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ONE Montana legislator was insulted by being offered only $2,500 for his vote.—*The Detroit News.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE calls poverty a blessing. If it is, it is one of the few that brighten as they take their flight.—*The Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON despatches say that the alliance between Senator Clark and ex-Senator Quay is both defensive and offensive. It is certainly the latter.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

CUBA'S post-office operations are now conducted at a profit. A commission ought to be sent from the United States to find out how it is done.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HOW lucky it is for an inferior race which is incapable of self-government that there is always a superior race ready to undertake the job!—*The Chicago Record.*

AS near as we can make out the Boers have been violating the laws of war again by firing on the British when the latter were not looking.—*The Peoria Herald-Transcript.*

THE discussion as to what part Mark Hanna will take in the next campaign would be simplified if some one should find out what part Mark wants to take.—*The Chicago Record.*

REMARKABLE SELF-RESTRAINT.—Let us give Oom Paul due credit for refraining from flooding the land with the triumphant announcement that "the backbone of the invasion is broken."—*The Denver Post.*

HARD ON THE RAZOR.
—*The Chicago Record.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MODERN STAGE.

A SWEEPING reform in the staging of Shakespearian plays is needed, thinks Mr. Sidney Lee, author of "The Life of Shakespeare." The enormous cost of a Shakespearian production upon the elaborate scale to which the public has become accustomed of recent years stands in the way of a wide and real popular appreciation of the great dramatist's art. Sir Henry Irving lately announced that he had lost a hundred thousand pounds on his Shakespearian productions, and added that it is "almost impossible for any manager—I don't care who he is—to pursue a continuous policy of Shakespeare for many years with any hope of profit in the long run." In the face of this authoritative pronouncement, says Mr. Lee, "it must be conceded that the spectacular drama has been given every chance of succeeding of late years, and has been, from the commercial point of view, a failure." He continues (in *The Nineteenth Century*, January):

"Foreign experience tells in favor of the contention that, if Shakespeare's plays are to be honored on the modern stage as they deserve, they must be freed of the existing incubus of scenic machinery. French acting has always won and deserved admiration. There is no doubt that one cause of its permanently high repute is the absolute divorce in the French theater between drama and spectacle. Molière stands to French literature in the same relation as Shakespeare stands to English literature. Molière's plays are constantly acted in French theaters with a scenic austerity which is unknown to the humblest of our theaters. A French audience would regard it as sacrilege to convert a comedy of Molière into a spectacle. The French people are commonly credited with a love of ornament and display to which the English people are assumed to be strangers, but their treatment of Molière is convincing proof that their artistic sense is ultimately truer than our own.

"The mode of producing Shakespeare on the stage in Germany supplies an argument to the same effect. In Berlin and Vienna and in all the chief towns of German-speaking Europe Shakespeare's plays are produced constantly and in all their variety under conditions which are directly antithetical to those prevailing in the West-end theaters of London. Twenty-eight of Shakespeare's thirty-seven plays figure in the *répertoires* of the most respected companies of German-speaking actors. A few years ago I was in the Burg-Theater in Vienna on a Sunday night—the night on which the great working population of Vienna chiefly take their amusement, as in this country it is chiefly taken by the great working population on Saturday night. The Burg-Theater in Vienna is one of the largest theaters in the world. It resembles Drury Lane Theater or Covent Garden Opera-House. On the occasion of my visit the play produced was Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra.' The house was crowded in every part. The scenic arrangements were simple and unobtrusive, but were well calculated to suggest the Oriental atmosphere of the plot. There was no music before the performance, or during the intervals between the acts, or as an accompaniment to great speeches in the progress of the play. There was no making love nor any dying to slow music, altho the stage directions were followed scrupulously, and the song 'Come, thou Monarch of the Wild' [vine], was sung to music in the drinking scene on board Pompey's galley, and there were the appointed flourishes of trumpets and drums. The acting was competent, tho not of the highest caliber. The character in the cast of whom I have the most distinct recollection was *Enobarbus*, the level-headed and straight-hitting critic of the action—a comparatively subordinate part, which was filled by one of the most distinguished actors of the Viennese stage. He fitted his part with telling accuracy. The whole piece was listened to with breathless interest, and, altho the performance lasted nearly five hours, no sign of impatience manifested itself at any point. This was no exceptional experience at the Burg-Theater. Plays of Shakespeare are acted there repeatedly—on an average twice a week—and, I am credibly informed, with identical results to those of which I was an eye-witness."

The simple method of Shakespearian production has never of late years been given a serious chance in England or America, says the writer. On the few isolated occasions when it was tried it did not fail, and there is every reason to believe that a fair trial of it now would result in a great and healthy growth of sentiment in favor of the legitimate drama of the English tongue, so fraught with glorious memories. Mr. Lee gives an interesting account of the Shakespearian revival at Sadler's Wells Theater in England, in 1844, when Phelps and Mrs. Warner, in a period of eighteen years, produced no less than thirty-one of Shakespeare's dramas, besides many other English classic plays:

"No long continuous run of any one piece was permitted by the rules of the playhouse. The program was constantly changed; the scenic appliances were simple, adequate, and inexpensive; the supernumerary staff was restricted to the smallest practicable number. For every thousand pounds that Charles Kean laid out at the Princess's Theater on scenery and other expenses of production, Phelps in his most ornate revivals spent less than a fourth of that sum. For the pounds spent by managers on more recent revivals Phelps would have spent only as many shillings. In the result Phelps reaped from the profits of his efforts a handsome unencumbered income. During the same period Charles Kean grew more and more deeply involved in oppressive debt, and at a later date Sir Henry Irving made over to the public a hundred thousand pounds above his receipts. Why, then, should not Phelps's encouraging experiment be made again?"

But if scenery is to be relegated to its proper place, the acting must be made more efficient from top to bottom of the cast. In no plays are the highest dramatic qualities more demanded than in those of Shakespeare:

"Not only in the leading rôles of his masterpieces, but in the subordinate parts throughout the range of his work, the highest abilities of the actor can find some scope for employment. It is therefore indispensable that the standard of Shakespearian acting should always be maintained at the highest level, and scenic excess, with its inseparable tendency to long runs, is to be deplored on no ground more seriously than on the ground that it tends to encourage the maintenance of the level of acting at something far below the highest. . . . . .

"The deliberate seeking after realism is thus antagonistic to the ultimate law of dramatic art. In the case of great plays the dramatic representation is most successful from the genuinely artistic point of view—which is the only point of view worthy of discussion—when the true dramatic illusion is produced by simple and unpretending scenic appliances, in which the inevitable 'imperfections' are supplied by the 'thoughts' or imagination of the spectators.

"Lovers of Shakespeare should lose no opportunity of urging the cause of simplicity in the production of the plays of Shakespeare."

HOW TO PRESERVE THE SUPREMACY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IS the French language losing its supremacy as the world's medium of diplomatic, polite, and literary communication? And if it is, are there any means of arresting the decline and restoring its ascendency? French writers have been discussing this question for some time, and admitting that the influence of their mother tongue on the non-Gallic peoples is steadily diminishing, and the number of men learning in preference English and German, in addition to their own language, is increasing. As France has always claimed to be the center of artistic and literary art, this state of affairs is deemed alarming.

M. Jean Finot deals with the subject in the Paris *Revue des Revues*, and suggests a somewhat remarkable method of regaining or perpetuating the supremacy of French throughout the civilized world. His idea is briefly stated as follows:

"Great writers are not wanting in the smaller countries of the world, but they lack the means of making themselves known and

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appreciated. Condemned to being read only by the small number of their compatriots, these authors, often very original, gifted, and capable of yielding great profit, are virtually lost to humanity at large. On the other hand, there are great countries that boast of rich, brilliant, and varied literatures that are doomed to neglect abroad, solely because of the unfavorable position of their languages as compared with the more popular and dominant tongues. Such countries are Russia and Italy.

"Does not this condition present a grand opportunity to France? Let her accept the noble and generous rôle of introducer of all the talents which are being stifled in the narrow atmosphere of their own country. Let our literature, besides her own virtues and beauties, become the godmother of the literatures and authors of the 'Great Unknown,' and she will thereby attach to herself and to her own destiny numbers of other tongues and cultivators of letters.

"In a word, we dream of making France once more the great reservoir of intellectual humanity, where every production or idea of value, elevation, or originality shall find a country of adoption. In this way Russians, Italians, Poles, Swedes, Danes, Greeks, Finlanders, Rumanians, Servians, Bulgarians, and many other peoples would, alike from necessity and gratitude, be induced to study French and its literature."

The undertaking is admitted to be rather large and difficult, but as worthy of France as it would be useful. No other country, it is supposed, would enter upon a similar mission. And all humanity, according to the writer, would bless France for rescuing and presenting to the world in accessible form the treasures of obscure peoples.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PLAY BY IBSEN.

ONCE in an interval of two years—with "solemn periodicity," as Mr. Le Gallienne terms it—the "prophet" opens his lips, and a new play comes forth which, in the minds of the Ibsenites, makes all other literary events of the year pale in comparison. The end of the year 1899 was thus blessed, for in Copenhagen, on December 19, was published the text of Ibsen's long-expected and mystery-enwrapped drama. The very title inspires a sense of mystery—it is called "When We Dead Awaken." Mr. William Archer is busily engaged in translating the play from the Danish. In the mean time, Mr. Le Gallienne, writing in the Boston *Transcript* (January 13) gives the earliest published *résumé* of the drama. Referring to the title, he says:

"You will hardly guess its significance till you read the play, or are told—a significance all the more important as coming from so old a man, and a writer who is perhaps the last from whom we would expect the message. The 'dead' who 'awake' are those who at the end of their lives suddenly understand that they have missed the one thing in life worth living for. They have, maybe, lived lives of high idealism; they have been mighty servants of beauty or knowledge; but they have missed—LOVE. In fact the message of 'When We Dead Awaken' is the old message of 'Love Is Enough'—a message one hardly expected to hear Ibsen proclaiming, and one the more significant from him, as I have said, because he has waited till old age to proclaim it."

Mr. Le Gallienne gives the following outline of the plot:

"'When We Dead Awake' is in three acts, and the following is a list of the *dramatis personæ:*

Professor Arnold Rubek..... Sculptor
Fru: Maja Rubek..... His Wife
The Inspector at the Watering-Place..... Ulfhejm
(A rich landed proprietor, and hunter of big game, particularly bears).
A Traveling Lady.....Nurse ('Diakonisse' in Norwegian. A woman something between a Sister of Mercy and a hospital nurse. She wears religious garb, but is not in orders).
Waiters, guests at watering-place, and children.

"The first act takes place at a watering-place along the coast of Norway; the second and third acts in the neighborhood of a mountain sanatorium.

"In a double sense the play is an epilog, for the formative action has taken place before the play begins, and the drama, so far as it is a drama at all—for it is rather a poem in dialog—is a drama of simple conclusions. Let me first sketch the story in a few words and fill in the sketch more fully here and there later on. Years before the play opens, Prof. Arnold Rubek, now a sculptor of world-wide fame, had known a great love which had inspired him to do his most inspired work, namely, 'The Day of Resurrection.' A great love—and yet not a love at all; for Rubek had been one of those men whom one might call the monks of art, and had loved beauty with so pure a flame that when Irene had given up all the world to live with him and inspire his great work, loving him humanly as women do, he, really loving her, too, had crushed down the mortal love in his heart and forbidden himself to lay human hands on the holy beauty which he was to immortalize. Into his great pure work must creep no single trait of common passion. Irene should be his divine model, and that alone. Rubek kept his vow too well, for, when the great work was finished, Irene, broken-hearted to be thus worshiped as an ideal, when she was longing to be taken into his arms as a woman, goes away. She exhibits Rubek's holy love in music halls, takes many lovers, callously marries, riots her life to ashes. Rubek pursues the path of his art, wins great fame and wealth, returns to his native Norway (which had not previously appreciated him—mark here one of several autobiographic touches) and marries a pretty little empty-headed bourgeois, of whom he is soon as thoroughly sick as she is of him. At this point the play takes up the story. At a Norwegian watering-place together they are mutually bored. They never had anything really in common, and now they make no pretense of it. Fru: Maja cares nothing for his art, great or little; she reproaches him with doing no great work nowadays. He only makes busts of celebrities at high prices. In the husband's answer to her reproach, the sardonic scorn of the artist toward humanity is cruelly direct.

"'There is something covert,' he says, 'something hidden behind these busts, something secret, which men can not see.'

Maja—'How?'

Rubek (decisively)—'Only I can see it, and I enjoy it immensely. Outside is the striking likeness, as they call it, at which people gape in wonderment. (Lowering his voice.) But, lurking far within, I see the good honest faces of the horses, the foolish shouts of asses, the skulls of dogs, low browed and crestfallen, the loose muzzles of oxen, the fat heads of swine.'

Maja—'Oh, I see, all the dear farmyard creatures.'

Rubek—'Just so, dear Maja, all the dear farmyard creatures. All those beasts which men have distorted into their own image, but which have taken their revenge and distorted men in return.'

(Empties his glass and laughs.)

"Oh, yes! All these things are hidden in those masterpieces which the rich people come and order and pay for, for in good faith, and pay well for, too—pay their weight in gold, one might say.

"Now enters Ulfhejm, the rich landed proprietor, and hunter of bears, swearing coarsely at his footman, who follows with two hounds in leash. Ulfhejm is a large bully of a man, coarsely good-looking. He knows the Rubeks slightly, and a languid conversation springs up. Of course, Rubek and he have no interest for each other. With Maja, however, it is different. His brutality fascinates her, and she gleefully goes off in his company to see the hounds fed.

"Rubek is left alone, and presently a pair come by, a woman all in white, followed by a nurse all in black, with a cross on her breast. They pass in silence and disappear into a pavilion at some short distance. Rubek had seen, or thought he had seen, the same vision the night before, and it aroused old memories. Presently the white lady comes out of the pavilion and sits near. Yes! it is Irene! 'The Wandering Lady' is all that Ibsen calls her in the list of persons—and this name is no doubt meant to add the impression given by occasional phrases of her talk, an impression little insisted upon, that she is mad as well as 'dead.'

"The two recognize each other, and immediately fall to talking of the past and the interval between. They speak of his fame, of their 'child,' as they had always called his great work, and she tells of her life between the creepy touches of fantastic

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phrase. The lute-strings in her breast have been broken, all her children are dead—she has killed them—she has killed every one who came into her life, and now she is dead herself. 'I am dead,' she says, 'but I am not quite ice all through. I will not make you shiver too much.' The act closes with this passage, in which she explains her meaning and makes her woman's charge against the artist in Rubek:

Irene—' . . . I had given you something no one should part with.'
Rubek—'Yes! You gave me three or four years of your youth.'
Irene—'More—more than that I gave you, spendthrift that I was!'
Rubek—'Yes! a spendthrift you were—you gave me your beauty in all its nakedness.'
Irene—'To look at!'
Rubek—'And to transfigure.'
Irene—'Yes—and thereby to transfigure yourself. And the child.'
Rubek—'And yourself also, Irene.'
Irene—'But you have forgotten the most precious gift of all.'
Rubek—'The most precious? Which was that?'
Irene—'I gave you my young soul, my living soul. Then I stood there with my empty body—my body without a soul.'
(She stares at him.)
'It was then I died.'

"The act closes with the dark nurse coming in and beckoning her away—and Rubek's sighed 'Irene!'

"In their talk Irene had asked Rubek to take her now at last to the mountains. The bear hunter, too, has invited Fru: Maja to the mountains to see a bear hunt. So all meet again in a mountain sanatorium, and the action resolves itself into situations and a *dénouement* so simple as to be almost naked symbolism. Some of the dialog is very beautiful, with a beauty to which my translator tells me her necessarily hasty translations do but little justice; which is true, of course, of every great poet, but particularly of poets like Ibsen, who so carefully chisel down their expression to the last possible word. Here is a fragment of talk between Rubek and his wife:

Rubek (speaking of his soul)—'In here I have a tiny casket which no thief can steal. In that lie all the dreams of my art. When she left me the lock snapped to. She alone had the key—she took it with her. You, little Maja, you had no key—you. Therefore, all is lying unused in here. The years are going by—and it is impossible for me to reach the treasure.'
Maja—'Well, get her to unlock it.'
Rubek—'Maja!'
Maja—'Why not, she is here, and I suppose it is for the casket she has come.'
Rubek—'Oh no! she knows nothing of all this.'

"Now this between Rubek and Irene:

Irene—' . . . You, the artist who carelessly and without a thought took my body warm with its young life, took my young womanly lips and tore the soul out of it—just to create a masterpiece!'
Rubek—'And you can say that! You that lived in my work with such passionate, such holy devotion—that work in which we met every morning as at prayer.'
Irene—'I had never loved your art before I met you, and I have never loved it since.'
Rubek—'But the artist, Irene?'
Irene—'The artist I hate.'
Rubek—'The artist in me also?'
Irene—'Most of all in you. . . .'
Irene—' . . . But I was a woman also at that time, and I had a woman's life to live, a fate, too, to fulfil. All that I left to itself, threw it away, to be your slave. It was suicide, a crime unto death I had committed against myself. (Half whispering.) And for that crime I have to pay dearly. . . .'
Irene—'I should have borne children into the world. Many children. Real children. Not the kind one hides away in art galleries. The other should never have been my fate. I should never have served you—Poet.'

"I have only space now to indicate the *dénouement* and quote the speech in which the play closes as with a strain of spirit music. The bear-hunter is taking Maja, now frankly decided to throw her life in with him, up the hills to see the sunrise. Irene and Rubek decide that they, too, will go and see the sunrise. Midway up the mountain-side they meet the bear-hunter and Maja returning. A storm is rising, and already it is sweeping mists before it down the valleys. Ulfhejm is taking Maja for safety down again into the valley, but he can help no more than one at a time. Irene and Rubek must stay where they are and he will send help. This concluding passage tells how they never waited for such help as Ulfhejm could send them:

Irene—'We see the irreparable first when——'
Rubek—'When?'
Irene—'When we dead awake.'
Rubek—'But what do we really see then?'
Irene—'We see that we have never lived.'

. . . . . .

Rubek—'Then let us two dead live life to the last drop just for once before we again go down into our tombs.'
Irene—'Arnold.'
Rubek—'But not here in this half-darkness. Not here, where the ugly winding-sheet of the mist flutters about us in the wind.'
Irene—'No. Up in the light; up in all the radiant splendor—high up on the peak of oblivion.'
Rubek—'There we will hold our marriage feast, Irene, my beloved.'
Irene (proudly)—'The sun may look at us.'
Rubek—'And all the powers of light may look at us, and all the powers of darkness, too. Will you then follow me? You, angel of grace.'
Irene (transfigured)—'I follow willingly, and with you—my lord and master.'
Rubek (dragging her with him)—'Through the mists we must go, Irene, and then.'
Irene—'Yes! through the mists. And then—up to the shining peak glittering in the sunrise.'

"Then a great avalanche comes and sweeps them down into gulfs of snow. The dark nurse appears, makes the sign of the cross, and mutters '*Pax vobiscum*,' while from far down in the valley comes the voice of Maja singing 'Free, free, free'—safe on solid brutal earth with her bear-hunter, while the others have gone back to their dreams. *Pax vobiscum!*"

Dr. Edward Brandes, a brother of George Brandes, and himself a dramatic critic, has written an extended analysis of the play. We quote from his article as reproduced in the New York *Sun* (January 12):

"Unquestionably, there will be many objections made against this magnificent drama because the high-sounding prose at times may seem vulnerable to the attack of logical analysis. And it is quite certain that the objections will gather themselves into the pertinent question: Why did Henryk Ibsen show Irene as insane, and why does he let Rubek, who is not insane, prefer the abnormal woman to the beautiful and sensible Maja?

"To this may be answered: If Ibsen with such violence desired to emphasize that life in its entirety, even the most artistic, is to be counted as death, and that but the life of love is real love, to both Irene and Maja, then he was forced to employ the most drastic pictures of the kind of death that life without love assuredly is. Insanity, without a doubt, is both mental and physical death; tho the insane may exist, yet humanity does not consider such existence life.

"Had not Irene stood there, so heartbroken, so ill in mind and evil, so desirous and yet so afraid, with the black shadow of cell and restraint in her wake, the lesson of the play would not be too plain. Without love—no life. It is Irene, of course, who is the star character in the play. It is far from being the undecisive Rubek who not until the hour of his death understood the love which Irene offered him, which in Maja's case was confined to the customs of conventional marriage.

"That Henryk Ibsen stands untouched by his weight of years, this drama will ere long announce to the entire world. It is quite true that the structure of the play can not be analyzed on the spur of the moment. The construction embodies a stage setting which will enhance the worth of the drama. Almost with the identical progress which Irene and Rubek make toward the mountain-top the acts unfold themselves lucidly and entirely comprehensible. The more the psychological problem is studied the better will it be understood why Ibsen is called great.

"'When We Dead Awaken' is a master's work and a masterpiece. Like none others is Ibsen, so grand, so mystical, and yet so entirely in agreement with the organic make-up of humanity. From the peak of the mountain he speaks to us, aged as to years, youthful in deed and daring. There is but one ruler, says Henryk Ibsen: the great Eros, and the poet is his prophet!"

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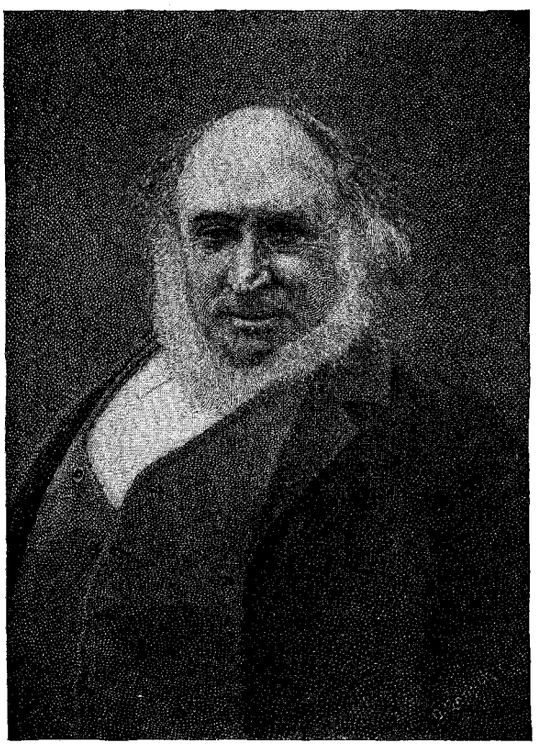
THE AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE."

THE death of Mr. R. D. Blackmore, at his country home near London, on January 20 recalls the fact that to a greater degree than is the case with almost any other writer of recent times his fame rests upon a single book. Altho Mr. Blackmore practically began his literary career in 1852 with his novel of "Clara Vaughan" (not, however, published until 1864), and altho he has written many other novels since, the world knows him and will continue to know him almost solely as the author of "Lorna Doone." Indeed, that one book bids fair to assure him a permanent place in English literature, for its merits are not of an ephemeral order, and its popularity, after thirty years, is steady, perhaps even increasing. From the New York *Herald* (January 22) we quote the following account of Mr. Blackmore's career:



RICHARD DODRIDGE BLACKMORE.

"Blackmore was intended for the law, but he soon turned from its severity in the Middle Temple to the lighter field of literature. After publishing a volume or two of poetry and a translation of 'The Georgics of Vergil,' he wrote his first novel, 'Clara Vaughan.' . . . He did not win success with a bound, and was not a particularly prolific writer. Nor did 'Lorna Doone' itself at first attract the favor of the publishers. For a year and a half, Blackmore says in his preface to its twentieth edition, the book shivered in the cold corner, without a sun ray. 'Your native land disdained your voice, and America answered, "No child of mine."' A fortunate coincidence turned the scale. The Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne in 1871, and the similarity of name brought the book to public hearing, and it quickly established itself as an English classic.

"Mr. Blackmore's intimate knowledge of shrub, tree, and fruit in orchard and garden, ranging almost from the hyssop on the wall to the herb of the field, came from his life-long love of gardening. For many years past he had passed a secluded life on the banks of the Thames, within easy reach of London. Market-gardening was his hobby and a pursuit. When he wanted amusement he went a-fishing, but his days were mainly spent behind his high brick walls, among his trees, flowers, and vegetables. When the vines went to sleep of an evening he began to write, bestowing such care on his work that sometimes he would complete no more than a paragraph at a sitting. A gray, rugged, seafaring man, kindly and gentle, Blackmore in this peaceful, almost idyllic existence filled out the tale of his seventy-five years."

The New York *Tribune* (January 23) says editorially:

"It seems almost incredible that that beautiful book should have appeared only thirty years ago, for it has become an integral part of English literature, wearing that ageless aspect which we associate only with the incontestable classics. Within its pages a perfect English style fuses together all the elements of great romance. Character—well chosen to begin with—is studied with the keenest insight into its secrets. The enchanting landscape amid which the action passes is enchantingly portrayed. A thousand high thoughts on love and life are strewn along the narrative, transfiguring the experience of the humble personages but never exceeding the purpose of the author, which was not to preach but to give innocent delight. He held the mirror up to nature; he was as brilliant a realist as Victorian literature has known—if realism means truth—but for him the glamour of romance was the essential thing. 'Lorna Doone,' which abounds in truth, abounds also in beauty. . . . So long as a feeling for pure romance is kept alive the world will lovingly remember his name."

WHY ARTISTS ARE SOCIALISTS.

THOSE familiar with art circles in England and on the Continent are aware that in those circles, and to some extent in those of America, are to be found a large number of men in sympathy with Socialistic principles. Among the artists in England alone may be mentioned, among others, the late John Ruskin, who in "Fors Clavigera" called himself a "communist"; also William Morris, Walter Crane, Henry Holiday, W. J. Linton, and Cobden Sanderson, all of whom were avowed Socialists. Sir Edward Burne-Jones and George Frederick Watts, too, were in sympathy with Socialistic principles. A New York artist, Mr. F. W. Coburn, states briefly a few reasons why the artistic temperament, as notably in the case of William Morris, naturally turns to an ideal of society that promises to do away with the unequal and squalid conditions which characterize much of the life of to-day. Writing in *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans., January 20) he says:

"In the first place most artists would rather work for the state than for private individuals. They don't like to be upper servants of the rich. The position of a painter or a sculptor dependent upon the whims of some crusty old capitalist is not dignified. The man who does large work for the Government knows that it will be seen by everybody; the painter of small easel pictures is aware that what he does will be incarcerated in some aristocrat's private gallery. Public art is the art we need.

"Then, too, the artists do not like the looks of the world for which the present industrial system is responsible. It is nasty to look at—filled with cheap, tawdry display and ugly squalor. The artists believe that cooperation in industry will make clean cities and beautiful rural districts. They hold that ugliness is no necessary part of civilization. Not only is the external mold of to-day an eyesore; the lives of men have become stale and flat. Work used to be a privilege as well as an obligation; to-day the artists are almost the only class of hand-workers who can thoroughly enjoy their craft. The artists believe that Socialism will restore to all men the right to an interesting occupation. Under Socialism men will be able to pay more attention to the fine arts than they now can give. Cooperation will mean increased individual productiveness and greater industrial freedom from excess of labor. What the artist does will be better understood and appreciated under Socialism.

"Finally the artists feel that the coming age will be less cynical and ignoble than the present age. They are for the most part a sincere body of men; they take their art seriously. What they lack, however, is the inspiration of high national and social ideals. When an enthusiasm for mutual helpfulness shall have been established, when the industry of the world shall have been organized upon a basis of honor rather than dishonor, when the nobility of the many shall have asserted itself against the meanness of the few—then we shall have a great inspired art, an art

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which shall be as comprehensible to the common every-day man as to the dilettante collector. It will be the art of humanity.

"Art is criticism of life. The nobler the life the finer the criticism. That is why the artists long for the reign of social justice."

MUSIC IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WHATEVER advances the art of music may make in the coming century, says Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, its evolution can hardly be more pronounced than has been that of the present century in comparison with its predecessor. He writes (in *Music*, January):

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the world of music was reveling in melody and in agreeable symmetries, with contrasts which, as compared with those of the century before, were sufficient, even luxurious; but which as compared with those which now prevail in music were of little force. The old cantor of the St. Thomas Church had been dead half a century, and his music just then seemed to have lost its force—to have become, in a word, old-fashioned and no longer valid. The taking symmetries of Haydn and the sweet melody of Mozart held the stage. Just in the foreground there was, indeed, a rising young giant, who was known as an artist of promise; a piano virtuoso as the times went, and a composer having in his music something rather new and striking. This was the young Beethoven, who had now been living in Vienna about ten years, and had printed several trios and other pieces and the pianoforte sonatas up to and including the 'Pathetique' and the two small ones in E and G major, opus 14. But as yet the Mozart spirit everywhere prevailed. Whatever there might have been felt in the melody of Beethoven to be unlike and something beyond that of Mozart, was interpreted as evidence of crudity and immaturity. 'When this young man gets older,' was the popular idea, very likely he will gain still more of the tonal beauty of the older masters.

"In the second quarter of this century, or, to be more exact, between 1830 and 1850, the art of music blossomed out in a multitude of new directions, so luxurious, so suggestive, so manifoldly expressive, that its like has never before been known in the history of our art; nor in that of any other art, saving possibly in painting during the Italian renaissance. After smoldering quietly and finding a modest expression through the divine melody of Schubert, all along during the last years of Beethoven and for one year later, immediately at the death of this young master, as yet unacknowledged, a number of new workers took up the strain, and for two-score years poured out a new musical gospel varied, far-reaching, universal in its appeal, and in every form.

"Thus came to expression the spirit of the modern romantic, through the combined genius of Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Berlioz, Liszt, Robert Franz, and the rest—a roll of master-workers worthy to be blazoned in letters of gold in every music hall of the whole world."

After referring to the music of these and other composers, Mr. Mathews comes to Wagner:

"For a quarter of a century the musical world was by the ears over the ideas of this young and impudent upstart. The worse he was abused, the clearer Wagner wrote and composed. In his Swiss exile, where for the mere sake of hearing fragments of Beethoven's music and something of his own he conducted festivals in the little cities, like Zurich, Wagner went on with his development. Not only did he propose a 'music of the future' and tell what it would probably be like—he set himself to compose it. He wrote his book of the Niebelung Ring; and by way of interlude stopped a few years and interjected between the second and third acts of 'Siegfried' his colossal love story, 'Tristan and Isolde' and the beautiful and many-sided 'Master Singers.' By much pull-hauling the two new-comers got themselves heard imperfectly in Munich, in 1865 and 1868. Then he went on with the Ring, and in 1876, when his art had been the most persistent subject of discussion throughout the civilized world, he opened at Baireuth the Wagner theater and gave his first production of the four operas of German mythology.

"But this was not the end. Still one other opera followed later, his 'Parsifal,' a mystical religious drama. Meanwhile the world went on predicting the end of all things in this overturning of form and this renaissance of paganism in music for the expression of pagan conceptions of morality. Here was Hegel's other side of art in earnest, the expression of everything in the way of passion, darkness, and death, to the end that the human spirit might stand confronted with its own image, not simply in its few good moments, but in its worst and in its commonplace and malevolent moods. Then the life of Wagner came to an end. But not the discussion of his works. The operas of the Ring, which he felt sure would never be played elsewhere than at Baireuth and under abnormal conditions, have entered into the repertory of the German opera-houses, and Wagner cycles are incidents of every season. The same thing happens again in London, and just now, after fifty years of resistance and the intervention of one war, in Paris itself, and not last of all here in America also.

"Thus the Wagner voice has filled the ears of mankind for the entire last half of this century."

Of another great name which has adorned the closing quarter of the century—Johannes Brahms—Mr. Mathews writes:

"Brahms abstained completely from the poetic frenzy. He found his moving inspiration in musical imagination itself, and he brought his conceptions to expression with a constructive technic not inferior to that of any artist since Bach. His masterwork, 'The German Requiem,' as also the first which brought his name to complete recognition, was first heard in 1869. Later on he wrote four symphonies and many curious and remarkable compositions for the piano and for chamber instruments. Whether his name will at last be counted among the very greatest it is perhaps too soon to say. At least his star is of distinguished magnitude, and its rays will come brightly through the clouds and among the nebulæ."

Among the latest movements of *fin-de-siècle* music, Mr. Mathews notes the pursuit of the sensational, and the entrance of the Russian to what with more than diplomatic propriety he terms "the European concert." Amid the details of this astonishing progress, Mr. Mathews notes that everywhere the program of art as laid down in the Hegelian philosophy is followed:

"The design is to bring everything to complete expression. But where then will be the beautiful? And wherein the nobility of art and its usefulness to mankind? To what end this awakening of the slumbering feelings, passions, and desires of all kinds, if no solution is afforded? Thus, after we have gone over the development of the nineteenth century in music in its details, we will still be confronted by the fundamental questions of musical ethics and esthetics."

NOTES.

MR. FRANK STOCKTON is to have the honor of a complete edition of his works, to be called "the Shenandoah Edition." It is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and is to comprise eighteen volumes.

ZANGWILL'S play, "The Children of the Ghetto," was able to hold the stage only a week at the Adelphi Theater, London, and was followed by a drama entitled "Drink." "Alas," remarks an unfeeling Chicago journal, "that Mr. Zangwill should have driven the management of the Adelphi to this!"

ACCORDING to trustworthy foreign journals, there seems to be serious danger that M. Paul Deroulede, not being permitted to do any more talking in France for the next ten years on account of his banishment, will come to this country to lecture. It is said that he will try to help rehabilitate the literary fame of Kipling in America, an effort which appeals to him both as a lover of lost causes and as an imperialist.

A TRANSLATION of Zola's new novel "Fécondité" is, after all, to be made by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, according to the London *Chronicle*. It will be remembered that Mr. Vizetelly, after first accepting the commission from Zola's publishers, concluded that the work would have to be so emasculated to satisfy Anglo-Saxon scruples as to render it a monstrosity. Now he has concluded to "edit" it for English tastes. If he succeeds in pleasing both the author and the British philistine, it will be a feat to be proud of.

A NEW review, *The International Monthly*, published in America and England by the Macmillan Company, makes its appearance with the January number. It aims to be a magazine of contemporary thought and to fill in this country a place somewhat similar to that of *The Fortnightly*, *The Contemporary*, and *The Nineteenth Century* abroad. The list of contributors for the coming year includes well-known men of science, art, and letters in the leading American, British, and continental universities. The editor is Frederick A. Richardson, Burlington, Vt. One unnecessary defect in its mechanical make-up is the failure to give the captions of articles at the top of the page.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE experiments of Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, which were interpreted by him to mean that alcohol acts in many respects as a true food, have already been described in these columns. As might have been expected, they have stirred up much controversy. Professor Atwater's results were given to the public in June last, and in August following a committee was formed from the Northfield Conference of Christian Workers, "to meet this most recent attack upon the cause of temperance." National temperance committees of various religious denominations, national temperance societies, and others now join the Northfield committee in presenting to the public a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled, "An Appeal to Truth," which is a formal reply to the Middletown professor. The substance of his statements, accompanied by a commentary thereon, is thus given in this pamphlet:

"1. Professor Atwater says his experiments proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied, but it does not prove alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are oxidized in the body.

"2. The Middletown experiments are said to prove that alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes energy. This again is not denied, but it proves nothing in favor of alcohol because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body.

"3. Professor Atwater claims that in his experiments alcohol protected the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch, and fat. But this is not supported by his own figures in the tables of his official Bulletin 69. Such is the testimony of professors occupying the chairs of pathological chemistry in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City; of physiology in the Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago; of hygiene in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; and of a former professor of materia medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, now professor in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates."

All these scientists, we are told, after careful study, arrive at the same conclusion, viz., that Professor Atwater's tables in Bulletin 69 do not show the protection he claims, but on the contrary a loss of nitrogenous material when the man experimented upon took alcohol. This and other testimony presented in this "Appeal to Truth," including that from a number of European physicians, go to show that Professor Atwater's experiments do not sustain his charge of error against the present temperance teaching that alcohol is a poison and not a food.

This pamphlet has of course called forth extended comment. Some papers content themselves with a brief statement of facts, without taking sides. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"When Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, after elaborate and costly experiment on a living subject, declared that alcohol was a food every thinking reader saw in it the germ of a battle. And the conflict has commenced sooner than many supposed. . . . The whole temperance world is up in arms, and it is not a difficult matter to foresee in the conflict thus begun a war that will last for years to come. The contention of the temperance element will be pushed with great zeal, if for no other reason than that if Professor Atwater's assertions are true the claim of every temperance text-book, that alcohol is poison, is untrue."

Other commentators say that they do not like the tone of the "Appeal to Truth." The Boston *Transcript* puts it thus:

"Certain advocates of temperance are spending considerable time and money in an effort to refute Professor Atwater's assertion that alcohol is a food. Professor Atwater himself, we believe, is an advocate of temperance (not prohibition), and has declared that alcohol, while a food, is not a food for all, and that excessive indulgence in it is more harmful than in most foods. The intemperate tone of the reply to Professor Atwater's statement does not give that document the weight it would have if the subject had been treated in the scientific spirit."

It is pointed out in a long editorial in the New York *Sun* that the testimony of the experts quoted in the pamphlet seems directed against the exactness of the comparison with sugar and starch rather than against the statement that alcohol provides to the materials of the body a large degree of protection from consumption. They criticize the conclusion as too sweeping, says the writer of this editorial, without disproving its substantial accuracy. With this exception, therefore, the authors of the "Appeal" accept Professor Atwater's tests, but strenuously deny his inference that alcohol is probably a food. The editorial goes on as follows:

"Professor Atwater is going on with his experiments. He was the first to assert that those made were too brief and too few to be decisive. When the investigation is ended and the results known, they will be examined critically by competent scientific men. It may be that the instruments or the measurements or the methods are wrong, and in that case the mistakes will be shown up by chemists and physicists. There can be no doubt, however, of the importance of the investigation, and every new fact that Professor Atwater can discover or determine with regard to the action of alcohol on the body will be of value, particularly to those who are fighting against the evils of drink.

"It is not so much his scientific researches, however, that have brought down on Professor Atwater the wrath of the temperance organizations, as his objection to the misstatements made with regard to alcohol in the physiology taught in the schools and from the pulpit and temperance platform. His statement regarding a specific book is confessed and not avoided in the 'Appeal.' His protest against the assertion that 'alcohol is not a food but a poison,' in schoolbooks and from the pulpit, as being contrary to the teaching of the latest research, has caused the greatest irritation. It is met in the 'Appeal' by quotations from many eminent authorities, to which doubtless as many eminent authorities can be opposed on the other side. The question is at least an open one, and should be decided in the laboratory rather than by the dictionary or by objurgation."

ASTRONOMY IN A BALLOON.

IN a recent article on the prize aeronautical competitions of the Aero Club, which we translated from the French, allusion was made to the employment of balloons for the purposes of astronomical observation. The advantages and disadvantages of such use are set forth in *Cosmos* (December 2) by M. W. de Fonvielle, who calls the new method of observation "a new road to the most sublime of the sciences." In the first place, M. de Fonvielle says, those who oppose balloons dwell on the gravity of the risk that those astronomers will run who make night-ascensions, and on the impropriety of exposing them to dangers so considerable. This objection, the author reminds us, is merely a caution to employ only the best balloons and the most skilled aeronauts, since the danger lies wholly in the absence of these. A more serious objection is that the body of the balloon hides part of the sky; but this trouble will probably soon be remedied. He says:

"M. Mallet is at this moment studying out a simple and sure arrangement that will allow the observer to view the whole sky, including the zenith. . . . But even supposing that this is proved impracticable and that we must content ourselves with what we have, there is no need of exaggerating the trouble. . . . It did not prevent M. Tikhoff from making excellent observations [of the Leonid meteors]. He estimated the extent of the constellation Leo that was hidden by the balloon and added a proportional quantity to the number of meteors that he actually observed. This is the method usually followed by astronomers in allowing for the presence of clouds."

In fact, M. de Fonvielle goes on to say, the advantages of the

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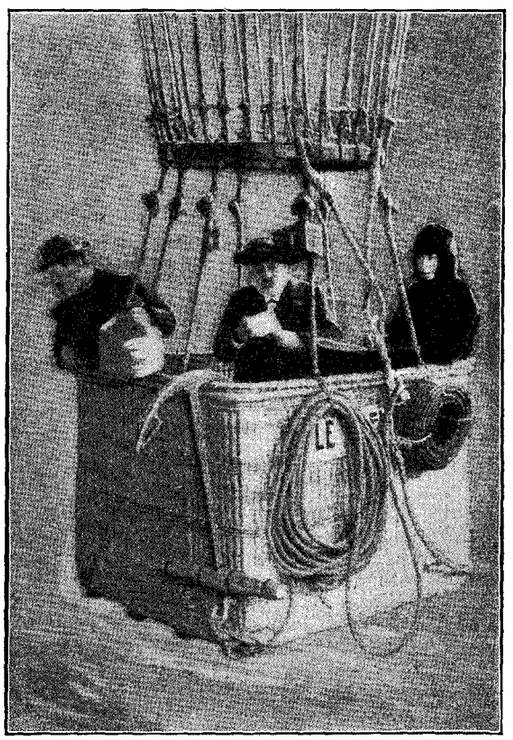
balloon as an observatory outweigh its disadvantages. Its course is known and its forward motion can thus be allowed for; its rotation is almost zero, so that photography can be easily used. M. Tikhoff was able from his lofty station to see that the meteors were of different colors, instead of all white, as they appeared to one standing on the ground. Even if the impossibility of seeing



M. Mallet. M. W. de Fonvielle. Mlle Klumpke.

ASCENSION OF THE "CENTAUR."

the zenith is not overcome, the balloon observations may, of course, be supplemented by zenith observations taken from the ground. Says M. de Fonvielle again:

"We believe that it will be possible greatly to reduce, or even to suppress, the invisible space. But what we seek to prove is that balloons, even in their present form . . . are in the way of rendering immense service to the exploration of the sky. There are both meteorologists and astronomers who do not wish to make use of them, but these objections only give rise to the invention of new means of observation."

M. de Fonvielle knows whereof he speaks, for he recently took part in an astronomical ascension in the balloon "Centaur"—the third accomplished by it. He describes his trip in *La Science Illustrée*, in which also appears the accompanying photograph of himself and his companions. He says:

"It has been finally shown by a memorable experiment that, notwithstanding the talent and assiduity of the astronomers who insist on despising balloons, they run the risk of neglecting some of the most remarkable astronomical phenomena. It is vain to multiply observation-stations; nature seems to take pleasure in multiplying obstacles to the proper use of all their magnificent celestial artillery. A few clouds, even a light mist rising from the earth's surface, are sufficient to make useless the most expensive preparations. . . . . .

"The use of balloons in these astronomical studies is a scientific event of the first order, which will destroy in part the bad effect produced by the absurd and charlatanesque attempts at aerostation that are described daily in a host of journals having scientific pretensions. It was indispensable that a learned astronomer like M. Jansen should take under his patronage a series of rational, logical, and fertile observations, opening a new road to the most sublime of the sciences."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO KEEP WARM IN COLD WEATHER.

THERE are all sorts of ways of preventing the undue loss of bodily heat in cold weather, but the best of all, according to M. Gabriel Prevost, who writes on the subject in *La Science Française* (December 8) is to do so "inside our own skins"; that is, to rely on the heat of our own bodies, keeping it in by proper treatment of the skin and increasing it by food and exercise, instead of wearing heavy clothes and living in overheated rooms. The preservative *par excellence*, M. Prevost tells us at the outset, is to accustom oneself to low temperature; but this requires patience, prudence, and good health. One can not begin the treatment when very young, or when very old. It can be carried far, however, with the healthy adult, as is shown by the fact that savage races endure, while almost naked, temperatures that would kill the civilized man. In general, it may be said that we wear too heavy clothing. Says M. Prevost:

"The garment is to prevent the loss of heat. It has no 'warmth' in itself. . . . Its thickness is a negligeable factor. A covering of paper, hermetically sealed at neck and wrists, and separated from the body by a layer of air, would be 'warmer' than three or four thicknesses of flannel close to the skin. . . . The ideal garment—preservative and at the same time hygienic—would be that which, without keeping in the perspiration, should prevent the body from radiating its heat. This ideal is approached by using several layers of garments."

But bodily heat is not always sufficient to keep us warm. There must be some heat from the outside. Here, too, we go to extremes usually. To prevent all radiation from the body, we should live habitually in an atmosphere at the temperature of 25°–30° C. [77°–86° F.], which is of course far too high. The maximum temperature of a room, M. Prevost says, should be 15°–18° C. [59°–64.5° F.]. The best heater is in our own bodies; whether we are cold or warm depends largely on what we eat:

"To increase bodily heat, sugar and generally fat substances should prevail. Alcohol is eminently deceitful in this regard, and has the real heating value of so many sheets of cigarette paper. Two lumps of sugar have a hundred times the heating value of a glass of brandy. In general, sugar, oil, butter, and fats are the best heating substances."

The external application of grease and fats is also useful, and is used by many peoples of the extreme North. These prevent the loss of heat due to evaporation from the skin and are also insulating.

The same subject is touched on in *Good Health* (December) by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing on "winter diseases." His conclusion is that we "smother ourselves with clothing." We should wear lighter garments, and in particular we should not wear wool next the skin. This advice, which runs counter to that given by most physicians, is thus justified by Dr. Kellogg:

"The clothing should not be so heavy as to cause the skin to perspire. Many people smother themselves with woolen clothing. The writer has become convinced that it is not best to wear woolen clothing next to the body. It is only people so extremely feeble that they ought to be kept in an incubator in order to be safe from the hardships of cold, who need to wear woolen next to the skin.

"The peculiarity of wool is that it absorbs a large quantity of water before it appears to be wet. Wool is highly hydroscopic, as the physicists would call it; on the other hand, linen becomes wet and shows it as soon as water comes in contact with it. A woolen cloth or garment, upon being dipped quickly into a pail of water and removed, will not appear to be even moistened, whereas a linen garment will be wet through instantly. Linen has not the hydroscopic property of woolen. The latter is also irritating to the skin, while linen is not."

The practical difference in these fabrics, Dr. Kellogg goes on to tell us, is that linen next the skin takes up moisture quickly and passes it on quickly, while wool takes up perspiration slowly

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and passes it on slowly. In the latter case, therefore, there is always a large quantity of moisture next the skin, the skin itself is saturated with moisture, and heat is given off easily. On this "very important point," Dr. Kellogg continues as follows:

"Dr. Hurtz, an eminent scientist of Vienna, has made extensive experiments with reference to the rate at which the skin gives off heat, and he finds that it does so almost twice as rapidly when moist as when dry, the reason for this being that the heat must be conducted to the surface before it can be given up. A dry skin is a poor conductor, but a moist skin is a good one. Heat is readily given off by both conduction and radiation when the skin is moist. Moisten the finger and pass it through the air; the finger cools quickly. By this means one can tell in which direction the wind is blowing. Wet the entire finger, and hold it up in the air; the wind causes evaporation to take place, and this cools that side of the finger. So it is with the whole body. When the entire surface is moist or damp, the heat is being thrown off with great rapidity, and one is likely to be chilled. With woolen underwear the moisture of the skin is retained for a long time, and since the heat is being constantly and rapidly brought to the surface and thrown off in this way, the surface of the skin becomes chilled, and the person is far more likely to take cold than if he wore linen, for the linen takes up the moisture and transmits it to the outer air, drying at once. Therefore I am becoming more and more satisfied that linen clothing is better suited for every season of the year and for all persons, with the exception of those who are very feeble. This is not a new idea, for Priessnitz, that remarkable genius who proposed the use of cold water in the early days, also made this discovery with reference to the clothing."

Nature, Dr. Kellogg concludes, requires of us all a tax for wearing clothes, and this tax we have to work out in frequent cold baths, to give our skins the vigor and tone that the Indian gets by going without clothing altogether. In short, we should bathe daily in cold water to antagonize the enervating influence of clothing.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PACIFIC CABLES.

A PACIFIC cable has long seemed to be a necessity of the near future, and our recent acquisitions in the Pacific have now made it a necessity of the present. An English cable is now assured, and an American will doubtless follow soon. Capt. G. O. Squier, U. S. A., notes in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and printed in *The Electrical Review* (January 10), that the first transpacific cable was proposed by Cyrus W. Field nearly thirty years ago. This proposed cable was to follow a route from California to Japan *via* Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Since that time, the question has been constantly before the public. In a special message to Congress dated on February 10 last, President McKinley spoke of the necessity for speedy cable communication with our Pacific islands as "imperative."

The British, in the mean time, have not been idle; in fact, they are decidedly ahead of us. Says Captain Squier:

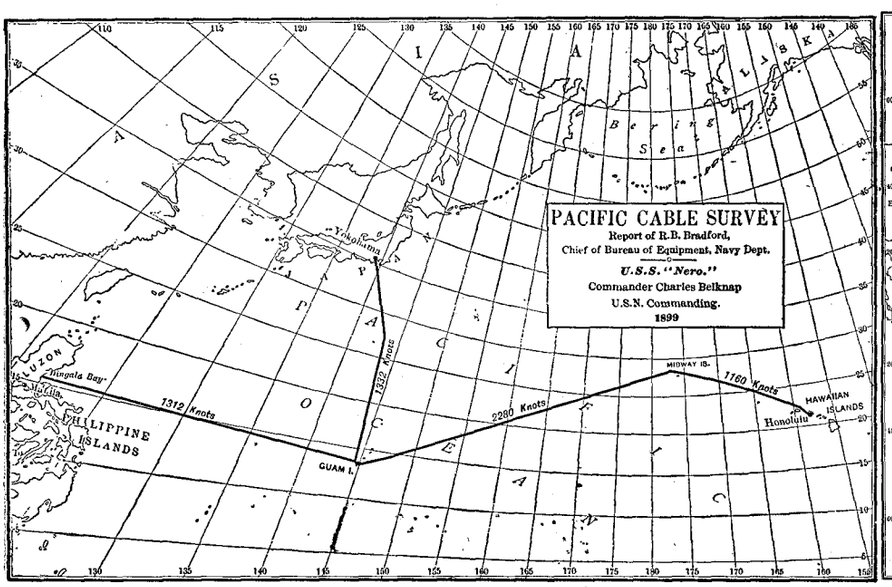
"The idea of a British Pacific cable, connecting the Dominion of Canada with the Australasian colonies, almost from the first has been discussed from a national standpoint. Her Majesty's Government and the colonial governments most concerned have been urged from time to time to consider the matter in its strategic and commercial aspects. At this moment a Pacific cable touching only soil belonging to Great Britain is assured, both Canada and Australasia recently having been reported as joining with England in pledging themselves to the enterprise as a government undertaking.

"The proposed route with surface distances involved is shown on the accompanying map, and is from Vancouver to Fanning Island, thence to the Fiji Islands, thence to Norfolk Island, and from there bifurcating to New Zealand and Queensland.

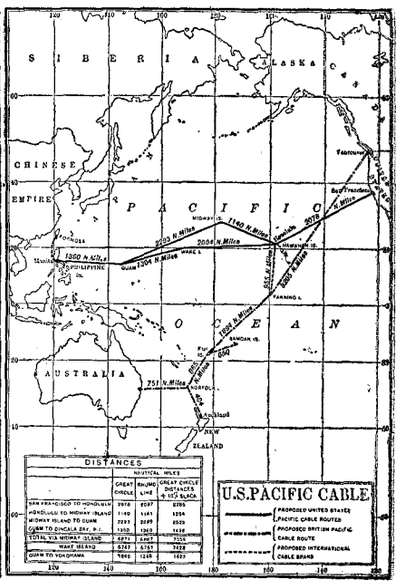
"Since a Pacific cable will at last complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe, it will give the peculiar advantage of placing each point thereon in cable connection with every other point by *two* distinct routes either east or west.

"The cardinal idea in the British system has been that all state cables shall touch only British soil, and this principle has placed British cable traffic in the Pacific forever at a disadvantage over the American cable for the reason that the only available route involves a single span of cable from Vancouver to Fanning Island, over 3,500 miles in length; whereas, by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the United States, while following a similar principle, will have no span longer than the present Atlantic cables, or about 2,500 miles in length."

This smaller length of span, Captain Squier reminds us, constitutes a great advantage for us, since the speed of cabling decreases in general with the square of the length of the cable, and the speed of the whole system is limited by that of the slowest span. Recently, the author says, there has been a revival of interest in the northern route first proposed, as noted above. The growing commercial importance of Alaska has operated in this direction, and a third cable along this route is not an impossibility. It is excluded for us for the present, however, by the consideration that the first cable must be wholly on American territory. As to the practicability of a Pacific cable, considered strictly from the engineering standpoint, Captain Squier says



AN AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE. THE ALL-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.



OTHER PROPOSED ROUTES.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

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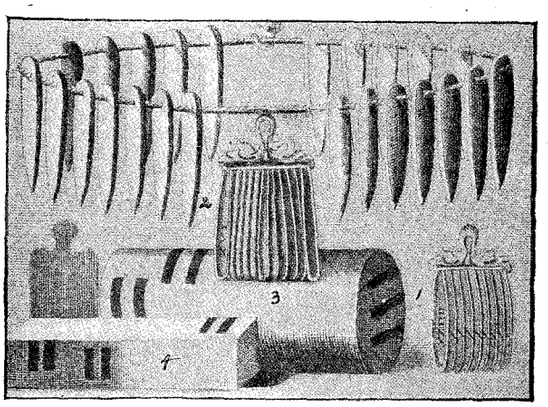
there is no longer any doubt. A preliminary survey between the coast of California and the Hawaiian Islands was completed by the Navy Department in 1892, showing that several approximately parallel routes are practicable. Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N., has been engaged since April last in a survey of the bed of the Pacific along the proposed route of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands westward to the Philippine Islands and to Japan. This survey has disclosed the existence of a submarine mountain, a short distance westward of the Midway Islands, rising to within 82 fathoms of the surface from a depth of 2,200 fathoms; and also of one of the deepest submarine abysses yet found in the world, situated about 500 miles eastward of Guam and more than 4,900 fathoms in depth. These and other obstacles can, however, be avoided.

Night-Signaling by Means of Kites.—A system of night-signaling with flags held up by kites and lighted by a suspended searchlight was recently tried at Bayonne, N. J. The inventor is William A. Eddy, well known for his previous experiments with kites. Says *Electricity*, January 10: "The searchlight was of about one hundred candle power and was suspended within a few feet of the flags. The light, which weighed three pounds when loaded with carbide and water, was sent up at a quarter to seven o'clock, suspended two feet below the flags, each of which was two feet square. Both light and flags were supported by one nine-foot and two seven-foot kites. The flags were fastened to the kite cable by perpendicular staffs. To brightly light the flags the searchlight was rigidly braced on the kite cable in such a position that it pointed straight skyward. As the kites carried the cable upward the glare of the fiery pencil passed beneath the flying kites and upward into space. The rapid fluttering of the flags caused the effect of a stream of blue, white, and red fire extending ten or twelve feet beyond the searchlight reflector. It was a prismatic effect, with the red bar of the spectrum farthest away. As a means of war signaling at night the experiment shows that a great variety of color and light effects can be produced and seen from a great distance. The spectacular effect was impressive, and Mr. Eddy believes that, aside from war signaling, this singular and new night aerial effect would excite wonder at the Paris Exposition and at night carnivals."

Electric Pemmican.—The desiccation of meat at high temperature is an excellent mode of preservation, for it kills all ferments, which require a certain quantity of humidity. "Here," says *Cosmos* (December 30), "practise has preceded theory, as in so many other cases. The primitive races that inhabit hot countries have long used the heat of the sun for the preservation of meat. After having removed the fat, they cut it into strips and dry it on sticks. Meat thus prepared shrinks in volume to 26 per cent., and has the look and taste of india-rubber. With habit and appetite, one can use it for food. Meat thus prepared has been given the following names: 'pemmican,' in North America; 'carne seca' or 'tasajo,' in South America; 'biltong' in South Africa; 'kadyd' or 'kilia,' among the Arabs of the Sahara. An American chemist has discovered that the electric light is capable of producing pemmican, as well as the sun itself. The meat, thoroughly deprived of fat, is exposed to intense electric radiation and at the same time to a current of hot air. The meat dries, becomes desiccated, and shrinks to 30 per cent. of its original volume. But, what is most interesting, it becomes easily pulverizable, instead of remaining elastic. It can be reduced to fine powder, and thus two days' provision can be compressed into a single cake of electric pemmican."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Hard-Rubber Nails.—According to the *Moniteur Industriel*, of Paris, the Harburger Rubber Company, of Hamburg, Germany, has just begun to manufacture what it calls *Hartgummi-Nägel* [hard-rubber nails] made of a variety of this substance named by the makers "ferronite." "These are comparable in solidity to metal nails, and have the advantage that they can be used in all circumstances where metal would be inconvenient, or would necessitate numerous precautions. They are not attacked by acids nor by alkalies, do not conduct electricity, and resist all magnetic influence. In the electric industries they are adapted for the assemblage of cases containing storage-batteries, for example, and for their exterior coverings, for chemical apparatus, galvanic piles, etc. They are secure from all danger of induced currents, which are always to be feared when metallic nails are used. The hooks used to suspend conducting wires can also be replaced to advantage with hard-rubber hooks. The insulating coverings are then less exposed to deterioration, and short-circuiting is completely avoided. Finally, the fact that these 'hard-rubber nails' are bad conductors of electricity, and that they are insensible to magnetic attraction, makes them valuable in the construction of delicate laboratory apparatus, measuring instruments, electric switchboards, etc. No spark can result from contact between these nails and a hammer or other tool, so that their use is specially recommended in the manufacture of explosives and in all places where these substances are handled."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Touch-Needles for Assaying Gold.—The accompanying illustration of the "touch-needles" used by goldsmiths in ancient times, which is reproduced from an old book on metals by *Cassier's Magazine* (January), has, says that magazine, a peculiar interest for the assayer of the present day. It "represents a set of touch-needles and touch-stones of the kind used



ANCIENT GOLDSMITHS' TOUCH-NEEDLES.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

long years ago for determining the degree of fineness of any particular object of gold. The illustration practically tells its own story. Each of the several needles represented a special and known degree of fineness, and a mark, made with it upon the touch-stone, served as a standard for comparison with another mark made by the sample of gold to be tested. The approximation probably was close enough, and the outfit evidently served its purpose well."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ELECTRICITY stimulates all the organs of sense," says Dr. J. Mount Bleyer in *The Medical Times*. "Directed upon the retina, it excites it, producing sensations of glare and dazzling. When sent through the organ of hearing, it produces there a peculiar buzzing noise, and, if brought in contact with the tongue, it calls forth a very characteristic metallic and styptic sensation. And in the olfactory mucous membrane it creates a sneezing irritation, and also, it seems, an odor of ammonia."

THE amount of wood necessary to furnish paper for one day's issue of a big newspaper is thus estimated by Prof. G. H. Prescott, according to *Popular Science News*: "A cord of spruce wood is equal to 615 feet board measure, and this quantity of raw material will make half a ton of sulphite pulp, or one ton of ground wood pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 20 per cent. of sulphite pulp and 80 per cent. of ground wood pulp. The best known spruce land, virgin growth, possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre. Twenty-two acres of this best spruce land will therefore contain 154,000 feet of timber. An average gang of loggers will cut this in about eight days. This entire quantity of wood turned in at any one of the large mills will be converted in a single day into about 250 tons of such pulp as goes to make up newspaper stock. This pulp will make about an equal weight in paper, which will supply a single large metropolitan newspaper just two days, so that newspapers as well as builders have a practical interest in forestry."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JUSTICE BREWER ON RELIGION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE judicial mind, trained in careful analysis of facts and in logical deduction, should be well fitted to take a broad and unprejudiced view of the future of religion in the coming century. The opinion of so eminent and scholarly a jurist as Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is particularly worthy of attention, and his recent address before the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church of Washington on "The Twentieth Century from Another Viewpoint" has been much commented on. We quote a portion of his discourse from the Washington *Post*:

JUSTICE D. J. BREWER.

"The future is a sealed book, whose mysteries no man can read with the assurance which comes of after events. The era of prophecy has passed. And yet the lamp of the past casts some light into the future. We may discern the signs of the times. We may perceive the trend of human events. And first I predict that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in Christian life. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife; the next will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism, are drawing closer together. The prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor.

"The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the Inquisition, and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches, or the persecution of the Quakers, and denounce Protestantism therefor; but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master.

"Again I predict that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant facts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means of greater economy. The nations are feeling the spirit. The small states are consolidating into large ones. Russia, France, and England are reaching out the grasping hand to appropriate to themselves territory all over the world; and if this continues along the same line, it is not unreasonable to expect that the coming century will see the world with but half a dozen, or such a matter, of great nations, within whose territory and subject to whose dominion are all the races and peoples of the earth. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is, and how its growth can be most surely promoted. Whether evolution be in all respects scientifically true, it is true that civilization is progressive. Humanity has been steadily through the centuries moving onward from barbarism to the present heights of civilization. No century has witnessed such advance as the present. Looking backward on the progress of Christianity, we notice two marked features. One is the struggle about creeds.

"Taking the declaration that he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not is condemned already, the necessity of belief and what to believe has been among the great thoughts of the eighteen centuries. As a man thinketh, so is he. Creeds have their place and value. The clearer, the stronger, and the more profound one's convictions the more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But something more than creed is essential to religion. It is not a question of intellectual advancement so much as one of moral growth. So religion that spends itself in creeds, and does not ripen into character and the richness of a pure and lovely life is like a barren fig-tree—covered with leaves, but fruitless.

"So I look, in the coming century, to see not merely a clearer conception of the fundamental truths—a putting behind us as of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine—but also a keener and more just appreciation of the means by which alone humanity can become fit to enter the new Paradise which one day shall dawn upon the earth."

There are many who agree and many who disagree with the justice in his optimistic forecast. The Springfield *Republican*, for instance, says:

"The time is past when Catholics should look back to Protestant cruelties or when Protestants should harp upon the horrors of the Inquisition. The distinguished jurist is justified in his optimism. The twentieth century will probably see great changes for the better along religious lines."

On the other hand, that always zealous controversialist, the religious editor of the New York *Sun*, says:

"But is there practically any evidence of such drawing together? Intolerance is less than it was a century ago. Religious discussions have lost their old acrimony; now even believers and infidels can argue together amicably, as the very remarkable religious debate in *The Sun* has proved so strikingly; but has the gulf of separation between Catholicism and Protestantism been filled up, bridged over, or even narrowed? Where are the two less radical in their conflict in 1900 than they were in 1800? . . .

"Justice Brewer speaks of 'minor differences of creed and doctrine' 'of little significance'; but there are no such differences between Rome and the Protestant world. The difference is deep and radical, full of great significance, and, as we have said, can not be bridged over by any gush of sentiment. The two can never come together except by Protestants yielding and becoming Catholics or Catholics turning into Protestants. You might as well try to mix oil and water as to attempt to bring these two radically conflicting and diametrically and essentially opposing religious systems into harmony, without the complete surrender of the one to the other; and the twentieth century will not lessen that impossibility by one whit."

Philadelphia's Religious Census.—A religious enterprise of a novel sort is to be undertaken in Philadelphia on February 22. Upon that day a complete census of the population is to be taken for the benefit of the Philadelphia churches. One of the leaders of the movement, Mr. William T. Ellis, thus writes of it in *The Presbyterian Journal* (January 18):

"The city has been divided into eighteen districts, with capable chairmen. Diagrams have been prepared showing every house in the city, and when, on the morning of February 22, an army of church-workers go forth for the gathering of statistics, they will visit every home in the city, high and low, rich and poor.

"The first purpose of the census is to gather intelligence concerning the religious condition of the city. The questions asked will be as to whether the persons visited are members of any church, whether they have in times past been members of any church, whether the children attend Sabbath-school, and whether the family has any denominational or church preferences. The facts ascertained will be systematically arranged and placed in the hands of the pastors of the various churches, affording a rich field for further church work. Doubtless most pastors and churches will be quick to seize this privilege, and to carry to its proper conclusion the work begun by the census-takers. Probably for the first time in the history of most of the churches, the

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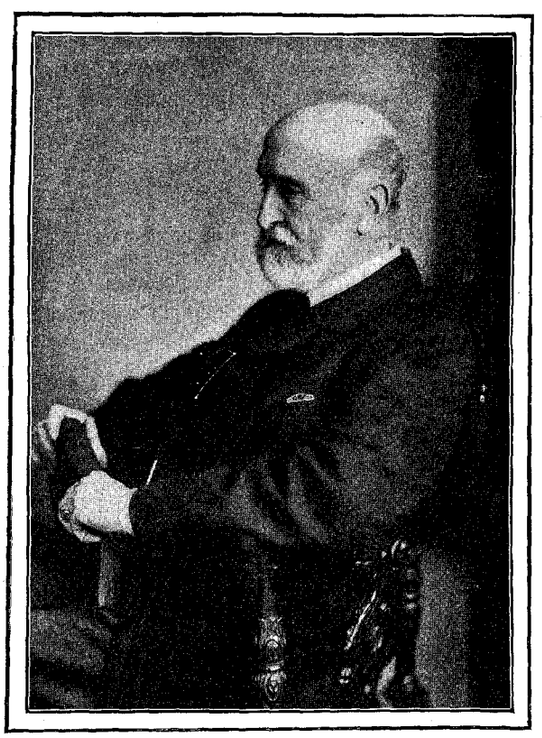
pastors will be put in possession of full facts concerning all the families in their neighborhoods.

"The results should be great. We know that in every large city there are thousands of families, once church-members, who keep their membership letters in trunks and bureau drawers, and fail even to attend any church. The very visit of the census-takers will be a stimulus and a suggestion to these, besides putting the proper church authorities on their track. It is not unreasonable to expect from this notable census, which is a witness of the power and unity of a church in a community, many additions to the membership of the churches and a decided awakening on the part of Christians."

The executive body in charge of the census is the Philadelphia Sabbath-School Association, and in connection with its work a remarkable union of religious forces has been effected. "All the religious denominations and organizations in Philadelphia," Mr. Ellis writes, "are actively cooperating in the work—Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, Salvationists, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Christian League, etc. Even the Roman Catholic Church has given its full indorsement to the plan, tho its contribution of workers will be few or none, because, as the priests state, they have just gone over the ground on their own account."

ST. GEORGE MIVART: A ROMAN CATHOLIC "HERETIC."

SINCE Professor Mivart, the prominent English scientist and critic, wrote his unique article on "Happiness in Hell" a few years ago, he has been looked upon askance by many members of the Roman Catholic Church. In that article (in *The Nineteenth Century*, December, 1893) he endeavored to show that there was nothing in the Catholic faith to prevent one from believing that hell is not a place of torment, but rather a place of "natural beatitude," in which souls are merely separated forever from the final "beatific vision" of the Godhead. These and other articles, showing the great freedom of interpretation which, Dr. Mivart believed, was open to Roman Catholics, met with the reprobation of the Curia. No single proposition was condemned, but the articles as a whole were placed on the Index. Dr. Mivart submitted, without, however, renouncing, as he says, "any one of the opinions I had maintained." In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (January) on "Some Recent Catholic Apologists," and in another in *The Nineteenth Century* for the same month on "The Continuity of Catholicism," Professor Mivart returns to the charge with renewed vigor. He explains that, altho six years ago he submitted to the right of the Sacred Congregation of the Index to condemn his articles, he is now free to act in further advocacy of them, since his request for a specific condemnation of any one of his utterances, including his statements about hell, has met with no reply. "My submission," he writes, "is withdrawn accordingly. I still regard the representations as to hell which have been commonly promulgated, in sermons and meditations, as so horrible and revolting, that a Deity capable of instituting such a place of torment would be a bad God, and, therefore, in the words of the late Dr. W. G. Ward, a God 'we should be under the indefeasible obligation of disobeying, defying, and abhorring.'"



ST. GEORGE MIVART.

After thus throwing down the gauntlet to the Curia, Dr. Mivart proceeds (in *The Fortnightly Review*) to analyze the arguments of some recent Roman Catholic advocates. He speaks of "that abstraction from an abstraction"—the "mind" of the church—as something too unreal to supply a fixed object of faith and loyalty. He characterizes Mr. Wilfred Ward's recent defense of the church in its attitude to Galileo (the contention that the church condemned Galileo not for his scientific views but for "intrusion on the theological domain") as a repetition of an "abominable falsehood."

Professor Mivart's article is not without evidences of rankling animosity. For instance, in speaking of the Curia's recent condemnation of the "Life of Father Hecker," he says:

"Poor Father Hecker (who has been so traduced by the Abbé Maignan) I knew well, both in England and also at Rome, where he had to undergo much vexation. He also had a faith which seemed, to me, in some respects, extravagant. I had a great regard for him, but I esteemed his noble and generous heart more than I did his intellect. Curious is the wonderful ignorance of Rome with regard both to England and America. Nor have the efforts of Cardinal Satolli done much to dissipate it. He is quoted by the 'Civiltà' (p. 41, Note 3) as an opponent of evolution in the name not only of metaphysics, but of the natural sciences. If my information is correct, the natural science to which Cardinal Satolli is most devoted is mineralogy, and especially metallurgy, he having acquired in the United States a very large collection of specimens in the form of dollars."

And a little further on, he writes:

"What, in my opinion, is the great peril which Catholicity now runs is occasioned by the deep and appalling disregard for, if not sometimes positive aversion to, scientific truth which is exhibited by Catholic advocates, and, high above all, by the Roman Curia, whereof some of the most recent manifestations would seem to imply, that if only power can thereby be retained, any amount of deception and of terrorism over weak, credulous minds and tenderly scrupulous consciences is abundantly justified."

He closes his article in *The Fortnightly Review* with this explanation of his position:

"Every apologist who proposes to advocate the cause of Catholicity is bound, above all things, to be frank and truthful. He must declare what he deems the truth, no matter what prejudices he ruffles, or what cherished and widespread delusions he may dispel. He is bound to try and give men higher and higher notions of the Divine, and promote an unhesitating trust in that noblest gift bestowed on man—the human intellect. Every educated man who would feel it a great trial to be forced from his conformity with Catholicity may surely take comfort when he considers the progress which, thanks to science, has taken place, and be grateful to the men who, age after age, have striven to facilitate progress. It would doubtless amaze and appal men of

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narrow views if they could now see what that progress will one day be. In the words of the Rev. Dr. Hogan, we should not 'look upon that evolution of Christian doctrine . . . as having reached its term.' 'Many facts and views commonly admitted at the present day may have to be given up at some later period,' while quite others may, centuries hence, assume the form of unquestioned truths. The changes as to religious belief which have already become popular among Catholics are enormous, and much greater than will surely occur in the near future. Altogether, so far it appears to me that our best motto with respect to conformity is, 'Rest and be thankful.'"

In his lengthy article in *The Nineteenth Century* (which, he explains, is but a continuation of *The Fortnightly* article) he amplifies the idea of development of dogmatic interpretation contained in the paragraph just quoted. For instance, among the special doctrines with respect to which a complete change of belief has taken place, he writes:

"The first of these shall be the assertion '*Nulla salus extra ecclesiam*' ('Out of the church there is no salvation'). This dictum was long generally accepted in its most literal meaning, and not a few persons so accept it still. We all recollect the history of the Teutonic chieftain who was about to be baptized, but paused to ask what had been the fate in the next world of his pagan ancestors. When told there could be no doubt but that they were all damned, he refused the regenerating fluid; preferring to go where his ancestors had gone and abide with them. Now, however, it is admitted by the most rigid Roman theologians, that men who do not even accept any form of Christianity, if only they are theists and lead good lives, may have an assured hope for the future, similar to that of a virtuous Christian believer.

"This great change has been aided by the assertion that non-baptized persons, thus meritorious, belong not indeed to the 'body' of the church, but to its '*soul*.' Such an assertion is, however, a mere subterfuge. As we pointed out in our former article, 'the church,' *qua* church, is an ideal abstraction. What an utter nonentity then must be 'the soul' of this abstraction! There has indeed been a complete change of belief as to this matter, tho many persons are most unwilling to admit the fact.

"Another complete transformation is that which has taken place in the doctrine respecting the lawfulness of taking any interest for money. This was absolutely condemned by ecclesiastical authority under the name of 'usury' at the Council of Vienna, presided over by Clement the Fifth. It was condemned again and again; according to Concina, by twenty-eight councils (seven of them being regarded as General Councils) and by seventeen popes. The last formal decree of Rome on the subject is the celebrated encyclical of Benedict the Fourteenth. His definition is that usury is interest on a loan of money as a loan. The Pope evidently regarded 'usury' as intrinsically wrong—as a sin against justice and not merely against charity. The practise was so distinctly and emphatically condemned that no persons living in the Middle Ages could have had any apparently reasonable belief that such decisions would ever be explained away. Yet now, this has been done so completely that no pope, no Catholic priest, or corporate ecclesiastical body, scruples to accept the best interest obtainable for any capital which may be at their disposal.

"Ingenious evasions, such as could never have been anticipated, have been devised, and thus it has come about that what was formerly declared by the highest ecclesiastical authority to be a great sin, is now regarded as a perfectly innocent action, sometimes a meritorious one, and even, under certain circumstances, a course of conduct absolutely binding on conscience."

As to the Bible, he speaks of "the multitude of its statements scientifically false," of its two accounts of the deluge, "neither of them true." He declares that to his certain knowledge "there actually are devout Catholics of both sexes, well known and highly esteemed—weekly communicants and leading lives devoted to charity and religion—who believe Joseph to have been the real and natural father of Jesus." They do not think it necessary to alter a word of the creeds or the devotions now in use—they merely alter the sense of the words. "Virgin" they use "in the sense given to it by Isaiah and not in the strict modern sense of that word." Further, Dr. Mivart says that he knows priests who share this view, and devout persons "who would prefer to worship God under one of His attributes, symbolized by representations more resembling Athene or Apollo. "There are persons who go to the Brompton Oratory to there worship the Madonna as the only available representative of Venus."

It is hardly to be supposed that the gauntlet thus thrown down with so much energy by Professor Mivart would not be taken up by the believers in traditional Roman Catholicism. The London *Tablet* (January 6), the official organ of Cardinal Vaughan, in the course of a three-page article entitled "Dr. Mivart's Heresy," says that it is no longer possible to doubt that he has "carried the issues far beyond the due limits of the domain of domestic controversy," and "we have no alternative but to regard him as an outsider and an opponent of the Catholic faith." It proceeds:

"Turning to the matter of the article, it is not difficult to discern what may be called Dr. Mivart's initial error—initial in the sense that it opens the gate to those that follow. Dr. Mivart informs his readers in *The Nineteenth Century* that he is not a theologian, and English Catholics have long been aware of the fact; but, it is significant, the error which is fundamental to his whole position is one from which even an elementary knowledge of the principles of Catholic faith ought to have saved him, and one which we should discover with surprise in any youth who had even a decent knowledge of the catechism. It consists in supposing that Catholic faith can in the course of time undergo such modifications that an altogether new and different meaning or sense can be read into or under its formulas. He says:

"'Dogmas can not be explicitly called in question, tho sometimes they may be so explained (as we shall shortly see) that they thereby become (practically) explained away or even reversed. Sometimes, also, so changed a signification may be imparted to a word as to strangely modify the meaning of a doctrine wherein such a word plays an important part.'

"All this is simply to imply that the Catholic Church maintains a sameness of the verbal dogmatic formula, but permits the sense or meaning contained in it to be gradually altered or even reversed. The primary principle of Catholic faith is just the reverse of this. Its sameness is essentially in *meaning* and not merely in wording. In the course of development, it is the verbal formula which may change and expand in becoming more full, definite, and precise, but the sense or meaning, while indeed becoming clearer and more explicit, remains essentially the same, and as the divine truth, it can never be altered, explained away, or evacuated or reversed. Every Catholic knows how vital and splendid is the principle of doctrinal development, and a Catholic theologian would of all men be the last to underrate its value and working. But every Catholic knows that 'sameness of sense and teaching' '*in eodem sensu et dogmate*,' as St. Vincent of Lerins and the Vatican Council express it, is the very essence of the principle, and that any development which involved alteration or reversal of the sense or meaning of doctrine would not be development at all. The teaching of the Catholic Church is the preservation by the Holy Spirit of the 'mind of Christ' in the faith once delivered to the saints, a consideration quite above all questions of Biblical criticism. It is not any paltry system of word-conjuring, by which under a fixed framework of parrot sounds or verbal formulas are fitted and substituted a series of changing and varying significations to suit the convenience or exigencies of the succeeding ages. Her dogmatic unity is in truth, and therefore in sameness of *sense*, and not merely of sound.

"Dr. Mivart's error in the reversal of this elementary principle of Catholic faith has not even the poor merit of being original. All who have followed the history of the church's defense of the Deposit know that almost from the beginning heresy attacked the faith in two ways. The first was the open teaching of new and strange doctrine, and this the church met by her dogmatic definitions and her trenchant '*si quis dixerit . . . anathema sit.*' The next, which may be called heresy's second trick, consisted in saying: 'Let us accept the words of the church's definitions, but attach to the words a new meaning which will include our doctrine.' The Semi-Arian played the trick with the word 'consubstantial,' and the heretics of subsequent ages have been quick

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to avail themselves of the same covert strategy. The church has always met these assaults by plain and inexorable insistence on not merely the words or sound, but on the essential *sense* of her dogmas, which is but another name for that 'all truth' preserved within the mind of the church by the abiding of the 'Spirit of Truth.' While abandoning the Catholic continuity which lies, as we have said, essentially in sameness of sense, Dr. Mivart seeks to establish another and spurious continuity, which would consist in what?—in the facts, forsooth, that 'the changes were effected gradually!' and that there was 'no disruption of the Catholic body.' The first is obviously absurd, as a solution of breach of doctrinal continuity is not the less one whether it is slowly or suddenly effected. The second is merest confusion of thought, as absence of disruption means, *in se*, not doctrinal continuity, but mere organic continuity, which may belong to any heretical communion. It is, then, somewhat late in the day for Dr. Mivart to renew this ancient confusion of the introduction of a new sense, and reversal or change of the old sense or meaning of a doctrine, with the legitimate development by which the same sense or meaning becomes fuller and clearer as the ages proceed."

Among other English journals, *The Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) says: "He seems to us not only to distort the features of the case, but to reach an absolutely monstrous conclusion, by which the church is denied effective authority in every field of science, Scripture criticism, biology, questions concerning the antiquity of man, and the origin of his body and soul." *The Guardian* (Church of England) says: "There is, no doubt, much truth in his statement of the modifications of belief which have become current among Roman Catholics as to the fate of those outside their church, and among educated Christians generally as to the nature and scope of the inspiration of the Scriptures. But in his treatment of cardinal articles of the faith, such as the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection of our Lord, Dr. Mivart exhibits a levity and want of reverence totally alien from the Christian temper, even if he can be held entitled to evade responsibility for the heresies he puts forward by the plan of saddling them, at least in part, upon pious theologians or devout weekly communicants, whose names he is unable to mention."

In the mean time, Dr. Mivart has been inhibited by Cardinal Vaughan—a sentence equivalent to temporary excommunication. The controversy is doubtless not yet closed.

A New Zion for Chicago.—John Alexander Dowie, the apostle of "Divine Healing," a man called by some a fanatic and impostor, by others simply a religious enthusiast, is making great plans for the future of his new religion. The past year has brought a large access of membership and property, and now he proposes to found on the shores of Lake Michigan a city of New Zion, based on the principle of universal good, to be the capital of the coming kingdom of God on earth. The Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* (January 14) thus tells of the plans of the new prophet:

"The city will outshine in glory any earthly city in the world, and will stand for all time to come the ideal, the beautiful, the virtuous, the true. The wickedness of other cities will lead them to sure destruction. The people of the Holy City will see from afar the walls of the modern Sodom—Chicago—crumble and fall. They will afford a haven to all who would flee from the wrath to come, but wo to him who puts his hand to the plow and turns back. . . . . .

"Already his followers have numbered hundreds. They have organized themselves into a religious sect and have already framed the laws by which their new State will be governed. They have bought, or have an option upon, six thousand acres of land near Waukegan, Benton Township. . . . . .

"Ground is to be broken for a temple early in May with most impressive ceremonies. The ill are to be healed, Dowie declares, and the world is to receive its first revelation of what the modern Zion is to be. Later, the building of two factories, the industrial beginnings of the city, is to begin. One is to be for the making of shoes and the other is to be a lace factory, which Dowie says he will bring to the 'golden city' from England.

"Chicago will be as a neighboring village to the City of Zion, and London, New York, and Paris will sooner or later be almost depopulated by the tremendous flow of immigrants to the new city by the lake."

DR. McGIFFERT'S FORTHCOMING TRIAL FOR HERESY.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, is to be tried for heresy, and has been formally cited to appear before the New York presbytery on February 12, to answer to the five charges made against him by the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch. These charges, with some of their specifications, are as follows (we quote from the New York *Tribune*, January 16):

"'Charge 1—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., being a minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a member of the presbytery of New York, publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the immediate inspiration by God, and the truthfulness and authority of the Holy Scripture, as set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Scripture itself.'

"Under this charge are fourteen specifications, filling thirty-two pages of the pamphlet and reciting in detail statements made by Dr. McGiffert tending to discredit the Holy Scriptures.

"'Charge 2—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning Christ the Mediator by teaching that the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly life was liable to err and did err.

"'Charge 3—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Dr. McGiffert, etc., publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Lord's Supper as said doctrine is set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Holy Scriptures.'

"Specification—In this that he teaches that it is not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself instituted the Lord's Supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him.

"'Charge 4—I do hereby charge the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert, etc., with publicly denying the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and the Holy Scripture concerning the justification of the believer before God.'

"Specification—In this, that he teaches that the justification of the believer before God is not by the imputation to him of the righteousness wrought out by Christ, but by the impartation to him of a righteousness or righteous nature by God.

"'Charge 5—I do hereby charge the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, etc., with a violation of his ordination vow; that is, that he has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel and the purity and peace of the church.'

"'Specification 1—In this . . . the General Assembly, having called the attention of Dr. McGiffert to questionable statements in his book, and he having, in a letter to the General Assembly of 1899, said that 'many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended,' and the General Assembly of 1899 having reasserted 'its deliverance of 1898 condemning the statements of said book as being such as to justify the interpretation so repudiated,' and the presbytery having, on December 18, 1899, 'resolved that the teachings of this book are in certain points erroneous and seriously out of harmony with the facts of Holy Scripture as they have been interpreted by the Presbyterian Church,' Dr. McGiffert, nevertheless, has not in any way modified said condemned statements or removed the serious misapprehension of which he is aware, but, on the contrary, asserts that he has not changed his views as expressed in said book.

"Specification 2—In this, that the said Dr. McGiffert published in *The New World*, of Boston, Mass., in March, 1899, an article denying the authority of the Apostles over the faith of Christians and the institution of the Lord's Supper by our Lord as a perpetual memorial of His death.

"Specification 3—In this, that Dr. McGiffert published a certain inaugural address, September 28, 1893, teaching views con-

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tradictory to and irreconcilable with the Confession of Faith and Scripture as shown by citations therefrom."

It is impossible to forecast the probable outcome of the trial. The liberal party in the New York presbytery is said to be very strong, as was shown by the action of the presbytery some weeks ago in deferring any decisive action against Professor McGiffert (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 6), and the present motion for a formal trial was carried through only with the greatest difficulty after a vote which, it is believed, did not fully test the strength of the opposing forces. On the other hand, it is said by some of Dr. McGiffert's friends that he shrinks from the publicity and scandals of a heresy trial, and that rather than permit this to come to pass he will withdraw from the church. In case of a trial, however, an appeal by the unsuccessful party will doubtless be made to the General Assembly, and the final trial will take place before that body, which meets in May.

The Springfield *Republican* (January 14) makes the McGiffert case the text of the following generalizations:

"Among religious people who think—particularly those of the evangelical churches—the mental ferment in these matters was never so great as at the present time. The recent sudden eruption of letters to *The Republican* on the criticism of the Bible proves it. And the outbreak of 'higher criticism,' for and against, in some of the local evangelical churches was the cause of the letter-writing to the editor. Unless the signs are misleading, the situation among the Protestant evangelical churches of America seems to be this: After a long period of slow and almost imperceptible accumulation of momentum, the theological movement seems to be entering the avalanche stage. In the morning you wake up and find that the Roman empire is lost in a welter of barbarism, or that the Jesuits have stemmed the tide of Protestantism in Europe, or that Jupiter is bigger than the moon, or that the Declaration of Independence is a joke, or that war is a blessing, or that man descended from the apes, or that the whale did not swallow Jonah, or that high collars have again appeared on the fashion-plates. Great movements, whether forward or backward, toward the darkness or the light, often move in that way. When ready they rush with the sweep and force of the avalanche.

"The question of transcendent interest, of course, is the effect of the avalanche upon the mass of Christian men and women. This movement from the traditional theology has, in its earlier and slower stage, been accompanied by a marked falling-off in church attendance and popular interest in religious matters. The non-churchgoing class is enormous, and apparently growing. Can the churches win back that class when the 'higher criticism' has done its destructive work? It is not necessary to attempt an answer to such a question in an article of this character; the answer is hidden in the lap of the future, and involves the larger question of the kind of religion which the world of coming generations will require."

The Boston *Transcript* (January 18) says:

"No doubt any hierarchy has an undisputed right to hedge itself in with forms that preclude discussion and make dangerous investigation into the truths of Scripture. That the aggressive and earnest scholar is out of place in such a body seems to be equally self-evident, and it is not easy to understand why he should desire to remain there. The force of old associations probably accounts for it in most cases. We trust, however, that heresy will become an anachronism before the end of the twentieth century—an obsolete term except in connection with past historical events."

The Brooklyn *Times* (January 9) says:

"Dr. McGiffert is not yet forty years old. He is twenty years younger than Dr. Briggs, and has been teaching for little more than ten years. His case, therefore, is more significant of the intellectual tendencies of the coming generation of preachers, even in the most orthodox of churches."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb.) openly accuses Dr. Birch of fomenting strife. It said at an early stage in the proceedings:

"It should be distinctly kept in mind that if he carries out next Monday the announcement he has made, Dr. Birch is a disturber of the peace of the church. The presbytery had taken up the matter laid upon it by the General Assembly, and disposed of it, after full discussion and consideration. It took a course at once conservative, and yet consistent with the character and interests of the church. This decision has been hailed with approval, far and wide as a token of harmony, of 'peace and work.' And it is this completed action, this supposed final disposal of the long-vexed McGiffert case that is now to be set aside, if Dr. Birch has his way; declared of no effect as expressive of the mind of presbytery and of the church at large. We speak frankly, but certainly with the facts on our side, when we name him as a disturber of the church."

An opposite view of the case is taken by *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia, January 17), which denies that Dr. Birch is the real disturber. It says:

"The disturbance was first created by the Union Seminary professor. He did not think of the peace of the church when he published his agitating book, 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age.' He has not consulted her harmony and welfare since. He has not heeded the advice of her General Assembly. He has continued in her fellowship when asked to go out. He has been an agitator from the start, and it comes with bad grace from those who have upheld him from the beginning to characterize one who can not agree with him and them a disturber of the church's peace because he seeks to have the matter at issue constitutionally and fairly settled. . . . . .

"*The Evangelist* may call Dr. Birch 'a disturber of the peace of the church,' but there are thousands of loyal Presbyterians who will look upon him as the upholder of her doctrinal interests, and as really opening up the way for an authoritative adjudication of a vexed question in a way that will evince the consistency, honesty, and courage of our church, and will tend to relieve her of notorious disturbing factors. It is the men who teach and write contrary to her standards who are her agitators and disturbers, not those who seek to call them to account, just as it is not the policeman who arrests the offender, but the man who is creating trouble, that is the disturber of the public peace."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Conscience is the name of a new monthly magazine "for the advancement of higher Christian thought and for the teaching of better economics" published at Berthoud, Colo., and edited by Mr. W. F. Phelps. It represents practically the economic and religious position held by Prof. George D. Herron, who was lately compelled on account of public disapproval of his views to resign the chair of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. Professor Herron is heartily in sympathy with the publication, and promises to contribute to it upon his return from Europe next summer.

THE appointment of Mgr. Sbarretti, late auditor of the apostolic delegation at Washington, as bishop of Havana, altho at first arousing bitter opposition from the Cuban party, who naturally wanted a bishop of their own nationality and political faith, appears to have been a wise one, and is now generally acquiesced in by the people of Havana. Bishop Blenk, the subapostolic delegate who represents Archbishop Chapelle in Cuba and Puerto Rico, has just been in Havana and has succeeded in reconciling the Cubans to their new prelate. All Catholics are, he says, brothers, and no Catholic should look upon another as a stranger. In view of the great tasks which confront the head of the diocese of Havana, it was absolutely necessary, he said, that a man free from political affiliations should be appointed, one who could stand sternly and fearlessly on the vantage-ground of Christian faith and unbiased judgment. Bishop Blenk, after conferring the pallium upon the new Cuban archbishop of Santiago, has gone to take charge of his own diocese of Puerto Rico.

Some religious papers do not approve of the coming Congress of Religious History at the Paris Exposition, dreading the effects upon popular belief of the comparative study of all religions. *The Midland* (United Presb., January 18), referring to what it regards as the evil effects of the Chicago Parliament of Religions, says: "Missionaries tell us that their work has been made more difficult, in India at least, by the boasts of devotees of the false systems of religion there that in Chicago they had met and triumphed over Christianity. Tho not intolerant, the Christian religion is absolutely exclusive. It can have no fellowship with systems which insult the true God and know nothing of that blessed Name by which alone salvation comes to any human soul. Its mission is to expose and uproot all other systems and rescue men from their delusion and destructive influence. We are convinced that these parliaments tend to obscure the distinction between the only true religion and the systems of error it must seek to destroy. One such experiment was one too many. If a second is to be attempted we hope the good sense of Christian people will keep them from participation."

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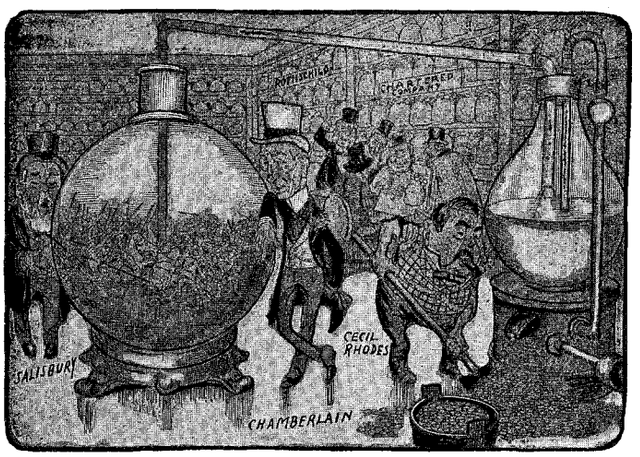
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CAPE DUTCH AND THE WAR.

THERE is a strong suspicion that the defection of the Cape Afrikanders to the forces of the two republics is much more general than the censored news received in Europe would lead one to suppose. Middleburg, Paarl, Victoria West, Worcester, Wellington, Malmesbury have not yet been invaded by the Boers, but the population is in a state of ferment, as the English correspondents inform their papers. Members of some of the best families have joined the Boers. The son of Mr. Theron, member of the Cape Parliament, wired to his father: "Farewell! I'm off



MAKING GOLD OF HUMAN BLOOD.
—*Wahre Jacob, Munich.*

to the front." Theron sent the message to Sir Alfred Milner with the short remark: "This is my only son!"

We summarize the following from the Gotha *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, as to the relative strength of the Dutch and Anglo-Saxon elements:

The official British statistics furnish no clew as regards the number of Dutch, but the church registers of the three great Dutch churches do. These are the *Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk*, the *Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk*, and the *Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerk*, with a registered membership of 350,000. All these may be reckoned as sympathizers with the Boers. Dutch Afrikanders of the towns and mines who have been Anglicized are not included in this estimate. But even with these, the English element number hardly 140,000, exclusive of the troops, as there are 10,000 to 20,000 of other nationalities. Of the white population in the republics, 280,000 are Boers, 60,000 British, and 40,000 other "Uitlanders." Throughout all South Africa there are 645,000 Boers, 245,000 British, and 90,000 other whites.

It is claimed that illiteracy is less common among the Boers of Cape Colony than in England, and that altho the wealthy Boers prefer on the whole to lead the life of country gentlemen, the percentage of highly educated men is greater among them than among the same class in England. The ideas that this class entertain concerning England are probably fairly well represented in the following communication addressed by an Afrikander, then resident in London, to the London *Times* several weeks ago (we abridge the letter somewhat):

We are not as ignorant as British statesmen and newspaper writers, nor are we such fools as you British are. We wanted delay, we got it, and are now practically masters. We know facts, such as the following:

1. The powers do not intend you to get possession of the Transvaal gold. After encouraging you to believe that they will not interfere, they will assist us directly or indirectly to drive you out of Africa. 2. We know that you dare not take the precautions necessary to prevent this, as your lazy, dirty, drunken working classes will not allow themselves to be taxed sufficiently to preserve the empire. 3. We know that you are permitted to exist as a power only on sufferance. You must truckle to the United States, or starve. If the Americans stop your food, there will be rebellion, for patriotism does not exist among your working classes. 4. For fifty years you have been too prosperous. There is no nerve in you. Your hired soldiers are the dregs of the population, deficient in all physical, moral, and mental qualities that make good fighting men. 5. Your officers are either pedantic scholars or frivolous society men. Even the Afridis were more than a match for you. 6. Your men are so weakened by loathsome diseases that they can not endure the hardships of war. 7. Your whole race is decaying. 8. Your statesmen lack will power and shirk responsibility as much as possible. 9. Your big navy is corruptly administered. 10. We know that your men are inferior as marksmen not only to the Germans, French, and Americans, but also to the Japanese, Afridis, Chilians, Peruvians, Belgians, and Russians. 11. We know that the British people would rather be conquered than be compelled to serve as soldiers. 12. We Boers know that it is not our destiny to be governed by British curs, but that we will drive you from Africa, leaving the other manly nations to divide the rest of your empire.

Talk no more of Boer ignorance. In a little while you will be imploring the great German Emperor to help you, for your humiliations are not yet complete. Three hundred thousand Dutch heroes will trample you under foot. We can afford to tell you the truth now.

A decisive British victory may retard or prevent a general rising of the Cape Dutch, who are very self-contained. Strong measures would precipitate a revolt and render the position of the British forces precarious. On the other hand, the Dutch count on retaining their power, even if the republics are beaten, unless restricted in their political rights. Meanwhile every Dutchman is at liberty to join the Boer forces. In the Amsterdam *Eigen Haard* J. A. Wormser describes how the thing is managed to the following effect:

Not two hours by rail from Capetown is the beautiful valley of the Paarl. Opposite the town of Paarl is Fransche Hoek, one of the oldest Huguenot settlements. Both places together have about 8,000 inhabitants. Over four hundred young men have already *vanished* from there. They go "on business" by rail to Worcester, Matjesfontein, Triangle, or Beaufort West, and write from there to papa: "I am going a little farther. Never mind where." The "old man" can swear that he does *not* know where the boys are. Two days later they are with the Boer forces. The Afrikander likes to manage these things in such a way that he does not, in more senses than one, "lose his head." He joins his compatriots, and hopes to come back with a conquering army. An open rebellion would be more dramatic, but the Boer cares nothing for advertisement. The republics did not advertise their armaments. The Cape Afrikander does not advertise that he is tired of British oppression when he has a British garrison right near him. The Dutch mayor of this or

TURNING THE NEW LEAF.
—*Black and White.*

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that town reads off some gubernatorial proclamation. But as he would like to be *burgermeester* when the Free States come, he does not inquire very anxiously whether his hearers are deeply impressed or not.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN."

MR. J. P. FITZPATRICK, author of the book which Lord Rosebery in a recent speech advised his hearers all to read in order to get an insight into the South African situation, presents his credentials in his preface. He writes "as a South African by birth, as a resident in the Transvaal since 1884, and lastly as secretary of the Reform Committee." He breaks a silence of three years imposed upon him as part punishment for his complicity in the Jameson raid of 1896.

With every appearance of a desire to be impartial, he reviews the early history of South Africa. His account differs but little from those given by others. "In order to understand the deep, ineradicable aversion to English rule which is in the heart and the blood and the bones of every Boer, and of a great many of their kindred who are themselves British subjects, one must recall the conditions under which the Dutch came under British rule." The Dutch colonists denied that Holland had any right to transfer their allegiance to England. They trekked away into the wilderness. "They left their homes, their people, the protection of an established government and a rough civilization, and went out into the unknown. And they had, as it appeared to them, and as it will appear to many others, good reasons for taking so grave a step." They charged the imperial Government with liberating the slaves in an unjust manner, and then exposing the white inhabitants of the colony to the depredations of the blacks. They accused the missionaries of the London Society with usurping authority that should properly belong to the civil magistrate. Boers and British colonists were alike harshly and ignorantly treated by high-handed governors and an ill-informed and prejudiced Colonial Office:

"The story of the trekkers is one of surpassing interest, and must enlist for them the sympathy and unbounded admiration of all.

"By the middle of the year 1837 there were one thousand wagons between the Caledon and Vaal pines—truly a notable and alarming exodus; and the Boers then began the work of carving out new countries for themselves. Their history surpasses all fiction in its vicissitudes, successes, and tragedies. They fought and worked and trekked onward, always onward —never returning—on beyond the furthermost outposts of civilization."

After the South African Republic had been in existence as an independent state for twelve years, it was annexed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1877. The Republic owed £215,000, and had 12*s.* 6*d.* in the treasury. President Burgers assented to the measure, but was allowed to make a formal protest. "The fact seems to be that the people of the Transvaal were either in favor of annexation, or were overpowered and dazed by the hopelessness of the Republic's outlook; and they passively assented to the action of Sir Theophilus Shepstone and his twenty-five policemen."

The country's debts were paid, but the British Government failed to fulfil the conditions of annexation, and appointed unsuitable officials who did not understand the people or their language. Two delegations went to England to protest, and the agitation for the repeal of the act of annexation steadily gained ground. This tension of public feeling finally led to the war of independence in 1880-81. One British defeat followed another: Bronkhorst Spruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo Heights, and, worse of all, Majuba.

After Mr. Gladstone had made peace with the Transvaal, the condition of the British subjects who had entered the Transvaal and had invested their capital upon the promise that the Queen's authority would never be withdrawn, was very hard. There were various incidents connected with the war which left a bitter feeling between Boers and British, such as the murders of a Captain Elliot and a soldier Green; the violation of the white flag, and the firing on ambulances.

The government of the Transvaal was vested in a triumvirate, with Mr. Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger as Vice-President during the period immediately following the war; but in 1882 the old form was restored and Mr. Kruger was elected President, an office which he is now holding for the fourth term.

In 1882 the prospecting era began which opened up the valuable Witwatersrand, and by 1886 prospectors, speculators, traders, and adventurers were pouring into the Transvaal, with the effect of doubling its revenues, but at the same time increasing its political difficulties. The new arrivals demanded roads, bridges, titles, and claims. They founded the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines. They formulated grievances, the principal ones referring to the Netherlands Railway Company, the dynamite monopoly, and the franchise.

On April 16, 1884, a concession of all the railways in the Republic had been granted to a group of Hollander and German capitalists. This Netherlands Railway Company was accused of wasteful building and management, of discriminating in rates against Cape Colony, and of holding the whole financial system of the Republic in its power. Various corrupt tendencies were ascribed to it.

The dynamite monopoly was felt to be a burden by the mine-owners, who needed the explosive for their operations. They complained that the terms of the monopoly increased the price enormously. Until 1882 the franchise had been granted "to any one holding property or residing in the state, or, failing the property qualification, to any one who was qualified by one year's residence." But in 1882 a law was passed which provided that aliens could only become naturalized and enfranchised after a five years' residence. This law created the class of Uitlanders. It was a result of the distrust awakened in the hearts of the Boers by the annexation of the Transvaal, and the subsequent immigration of aliens to the gold-fields. The Uitlanders who desired to become naturalized were obliged to register their names with the field-cornet of their district. As these records were very loosely kept, it was often impossible to prove residence after a lapse of the required five years.

In 1890 a further law was passed which made full electoral privileges obtainable only after fourteen years' residence in the state. A final hedging-in of the electoral privileges was made in 1894, of which Mr. Fitzpatrick writes: "This was the coping-stone to Mr. Kruger's Chinese wall. The Uitlanders and their children were disfranchised forever, and, so far as legislation could make it sure, the country was preserved by entail to the families of the Voortrekkers."

In 1893 a petition for the extension of the franchise was signed by 13,000 aliens and sent to the Raad. It was received with laughter. In 1894 another, signed by 35,483 Uitlanders, only served to embitter the position:

"When remonstrated with on this subject of the refusal of the franchise, and when urged by a prominent man whose sympathies are wholly with the Boer to consider the advisability of 'opening the door a little,' the President, who was in his own house, stood up, and leading his adviser by the arm, walked into the middle of the street, and pointed to the Transvaal flag flying over the government buildings, saying: 'You see that flag. If I grant the franchise I may as well pull it down.'"

Mr. Kruger had had a most unfortunate experience with the flag in 1890, on the occasion of a visit to Johannesburg. The share market had virtually collapsed and many mines had ap-

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parently failed. There was great distress. The President addressed a crowd of thousands of people from a platform at the Wanderers' Club pavilion:

"Later in the evening the crowd, which had hourly become larger and more and more excited and dissatisfied, surrounded the house which the President was occupying, and, without desire to effect any violence, but by simple pressure of numbers, swept in the railings and pillars which enclosed the house. Most fortunately the chief of police had withdrawn all the Boer members of the force, and the crowd, to their surprise, were held back by Colonial, English, and Irish 'bobbies.' This was probably the only thing that prevented a very serious culmination. As it was, some excited individuals pulled down the Transvaal flag from the government buildings, tore it in shreds, and trampled it under foot."

After the rejection of their petition for an extension of the franchise, the Uitlanders began to prepare for the use of force. They already contributed nine tenths of the revenue, but they were refused all voice in the affairs of the state.

Several incidents, trivial in themselves, served to further excite Boers and British. A native chief, Malaboch, had refused to pay his taxes. British subjects were commandeered—that is, requisitioned—to fight or to contribute in money or in kind toward the war. Five of them refused point-blank and were placed under arrest. The British high commissioner arrived in Pretoria to protest. The President met him at the station. An enthusiastic crowd of British subjects "shouldered aside the escorts provided by the Government, took the horses from the carriage, and drew it down to the hotel":

"In the course of the journey, an individual mounted the box-seat of the carriage with the Union Jack fastened on a bamboo, and in the excitement of the moment allowed the folds of England's flag to gather round the President. His Honor rose very excitedly and struck at the flag with his walking-stick; but, in blissful ignorance of what was going on behind him, the standard-bearer continued to flip His Honor with the flag until the hotel was reached."

The Reform Committee of the Uitlanders finally determined to act. The wealthy firms gave their adhesion:

"The fact is that Mr. Alfred Beit, of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., London, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, managing director of the Consolidated Gold-Fields, may be regarded as the chiefs to whom the ultimate decision as to whether it was necessary from the capitalistic point of view to resort to extreme measures was necessarily left. Each of these gentlemen controls in person and through his business associates many millions of money invested in the Transvaal; each of them was, of course, a heavy sufferer under the existing conditions affecting the mining industry, and each, as a business man, must have been desirous of reform in the administration."

Arms and ammunition were purchased, and arrangements were made for smuggling them into the country concealed in machinery or gold-mining appliances. Messrs. Leonard and Phillips went to Cape Town to make final arrangements with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony. He agreed to keep Dr. Jameson on the frontier as long as it was necessary as a moral support, and also to go to their aid if they found themselves in a tight place. The emissaries reported that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, when asked how he hoped to recoup himself for his share of the expense in keeping Jameson's force on the border, replied that, seeing the extent of his interests in the country, he would be amply repaid by the improvement in the conditions which it was intended to effect. We quote again:

"The arrangements with Dr. Jameson were made with him in person. During the month of September he visited Johannesburg, and it was then agreed that he should maintain a force of some 1,500 mounted men fully equipped, a number of Maxims, and some field artillery; that he was, in addition to this, to have with him 1,500 spare rifles and a quantity of spare ammunition; and that about 5,000 rifles, three Maxim guns, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were to be smuggled into Johannesburg. . . . Nor was this all, for on the original plan it was intended to seize the fort and magazines at Pretoria."

The raid failed because Dr. Jameson started too soon. The Johannesburg committee were not ready. The necessary amount of arms had not yet been smuggled into the city. Every effort was made to stop Dr. Jameson by messengers and telegrams, but he disregarded every warning and precipitated the crisis.

On Sunday, December 29, Dr. Jameson paraded his troopers near Mafeking and read them a letter, previously drawn up by the committee, asking him to come to the aid of Johannesburg. In reply to questions as to whether they were fighting under the Queen's orders, they were informed that they were going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. At that a considerable proportion of the men withdrew, leaving 480 to make the raid.

The force started Sunday afternoon at about five o'clock. No casualties occurred until the afternoon of Wednesday, when Krugersdorp was reached. Here the fighting lasted well on into the night, and resulted in the retreat of Dr. Jameson's force to higher ground. Next morning an attempt was made to pass around the Boer position in order to reach Johannesburg; but the Boers, following his movements with reinforcements, barred his way at Doornkop. Dr. Jameson made a desperate effort to get through and then surrendered. The Boer losses were reported to have been 4 killed and 5 wounded. The losses of Dr. Jameson's force were 18 killed and about 40 wounded. "The prisoners were treated with every consideration by their captors, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Jameson himself, who was threatened by some of the unruly ones and freely hissed and hooted, but was protected by the officers in charge. It must be said of the Boers that they acted with admirable self-restraint and dignity in a position such as very few are called upon to face."

Dr. Jameson and his officers were shortly after sent back to England to be tried. The members of the Johannesburg committee were arrested, and on the eleventh day the majority were let out on bail. Only the signers of the letter to Dr. Jameson, calling for his aid, were kept in prison. The final result of the Reform agitation was that Mr. Lionel Phillips, Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, and Mr. George Farrar were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death. The death sentence was commuted to a fine of £25,000 a piece. They were obliged to sign an agreement to abstain from politics for fifteen years, or, failing that, to submit to banishment for the same period. Fifty-six prisoners were condemned to two months' imprisonment and to pay £2,000 or, as an alternative, to suffer another year's imprisonment. A three years' abstention from politics was demanded of them. Among these was also Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick. One prisoner became insane and committed suicide, and two others remained in jail because they refused to appeal. The prisoners suffered greatly in the primitive Pretoria jail. They were mostly men of means and refinement, and the accommodations and sanitary arrangements were entirely inadequate.

"The year 1896 was a very bad one for the whole of South Africa. Besides the raid and the suspense and disorganization entailed by the prolonged trial, the terrible dynamite explosion in Johannesburg, the still more terrible rebellion and massacre in Rhodesia, and the crushing visitation of the great cattle scourge, the rinderpest, helped to produce a deplorable state of affairs in the Transvaal." The grievances of the Uitlanders against the Government accumulated. The killing of a British subject by a Boer policeman almost led to rebellion. Finally, a petition to the Queen praying for protection was signed by upward of 21,000 signatures. There followed the now famous meet-

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ing at Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner. No agreement could be reached, and the war now raging in South Africa soon after blazed forth.

Mr. Fitzpatrick affirms that:

"No civilized body of men ever had more just cause for complaint than the Uitlanders of the Transvaal have, but they carry on their reform movement under very difficult and discouraging conditions. Those who have petitioned their sovereign to secure for them some amelioration of their lot are branded by the head of the state as rebels for so doing, and his example is followed by all his party."

The book closes with an appeal to the mother country:

"Only the blindest can fail to realize how much is at stake, materially and morally, or can fail to see what is the real issue, and how the mother country stands on trial before all her children, who are the empire. . . . Unpleasant it may be, but not without good that England's record in South Africa—of subjects abandoned and of rights ignored, of duty neglected and of pledge unkept, of lost prestige and slipping empire—should speak to quicken a memory and rouse the native sense of right, so that a nation's conscience will say, 'Be just before you are generous! Be just to all—even to your own'!"

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ANTI-SEMITISM.

AT no time has antisemitism been stronger or more widespread as a politico-social movement than it is to-day. It is the boast of the French Nationalists that "all Frenchmen are antisemites"; and even the Orleanist pretender to the throne has openly made common cause with the extreme Jew-baiters. In Austria, the same sentiment is pronounced; Germany is not free from it, while of Russia it is hardly necessary to speak. Much has been and is being written on the subject. It has occurred to a Parisian journalist to gather the opinions of eminent men in France, Italy, Belgium, England, and Germany and publish them, together with an analysis of the results, in a permanent form. His volume is called "Enquête sur l'antisémitisme," and it gives the views of more than a score of leading thinkers and writers. The author of the volume is Henri Dagan, who personally is utterly opposed to the movement he describes and investigates. We give herewith a summary of the more significant explanations:

E. Picquart, Belgian jurist and professor, undertakes an ethnical and sociological defense of antisemitism. He considers the movement to be due to deep historic causes, and he speaks of the inevitable struggle between the Aryan and the Semitic races. The Semites, according to him, have always sought to subjugate and dominate the Aryan races, and the modern Jew acts very much like the Saracen, his kinsman, in the days of Mediterranean piracy. The struggle is obscured by economic factors of great complexity, but in point of fact only the *mode* of piracy and robbery has changed, not the principle. The form has become intellectual, bourse operations, banks, and syndicates accomplishing the old purpose of taking away Aryan property and reducing the Aryans to dependence. The races are psychologically dissimilar, and peace between them is impossible; hence all efforts at assimilation are futile. The remedy, according to the Brussels jurist, is special legislation against Jews, debarring them from public office and positions of influence. All political institutions, he says, ought to be managed by Aryans, and Jewish influence on them can not fail to be pernicious.

The French economist, Levasser, thinks that the hatred of the Jews is due entirely to the position they have conquered, in spite of all obstacles, in finance and commerce. The religious and racial prejudices have been stirred and inflamed by commercial envy and rivalry. The Christians and Mohammedans have themselves forced the Jews into trade and commerce, having for ages shut every other door to them; and if the Jews are business men *par excellence*, it is neither strange nor alarming. Men are not born for special occupations, and conditions determine the direction of national or racial energies.

Achille Loria, professor at the Padua University, takes a similar view. Antisemitism, he says, is a form of competition. The Christian capitalists do not want the Jews to get control of property and opportunities which they themselves covet. The Jews are dangerous rivals in the financial market, and they are hated because they are feared. The object is to expel them and acquire their property for next to nothing, as was the case during the early wholesale expulsions.

Elisée Reclus, the distinguished geographer and reformer, agrees that contemporary antisemitism is sordid, selfish, and criminal, but he thinks the feeling itself deep-seated and permanent. Antisemitism is different each year and in each country, but it is not evanescent. He does not sympathize with it, however, and sees no just reason for it.

E. Durkheim, the editor of a sociological magazine, expresses a somewhat similar opinion. French antisemitism is radically different from Russian or German, he says. In these two countries it is chronic, racial, and traditional, manifesting itself in contempt and superciliousness, whereas in France it is ephemeral and acute, dying out as suddenly as it is excited. In 1848, and again in 1870, antisemitism was running high, as a result of economic disaster and humiliation in war. The French needed a scapegoat, a victim, and they found him in the Jews. When a nation is in distress, it must find some one upon whom to wreak its wrath, and the unpopular classes are made to play the part of the personified cause of all the troubles.

The Abbé Lemire disclaims sympathy with the practical antisemites, but he is "benevolently neutral" toward that larger movement, of which antisemitism is but a manifestation, which fights all bourse manipulators, all cosmopolitan financiers, and materialistic men of affairs, whether they profess the Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant religion.

One or two of the contributors denounce the movement as barbarous and inhuman, but give no scientific explanation of it. Some say that the Jews embody capitalism in its worst form, and that antisemitism is part of the social-democratic movement. This Dagan, in summing up the argument, denies with emphasis. The Jews, he says, have known how to take advantage of capitalism, but they did not create it. Expel them, and capitalism would remain in full force. Everything would be exactly as now, only others would take the place of the Jewish capitalists and proprietors.

Dagan points out that in England no antisemitism exists. Sir John Lubbock is his only British contributor, and Sir John says that the English admire the high qualities of the Jews and find them useful and excellent citizens.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH FRANCE.

THE reciprocity treaty which our Government has agreed upon with the Government of the French Republic is regarded as very satisfactory in France. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the Paris *Economiste Français*, summarizes the advantages to be gained by France as follows:

In the first place, our exports to the United States will show a very desirable increase, especially in staple articles. But this is hardly the main advantage. As matters stand, our ultra-protectionism is becoming very inconvenient. It creates false impressions, and leads to excess of production in manufacturing as well as in agricultural circles. In the next place, a reduction of the tariff will cheapen the necessities of life with us. We are overtaxed in this respect. Our system is absurd. It is a fundamental law, among nations as well as individuals, that all benefit by the division of labor. By our attempt to produce everything ourselves we create mediocre workmen, and are in danger of losing that superiority which we still retain with regard to certain articles. If we depend upon our own limited markets, we shall be economically the losers, for our population is stationary.

The other European nations show great interest in the matter, especially the Germans, who are very anxious for an opportunity to remove the present obstacles to the importation of American foodstuffs. "It is impossible to deny that Germany can not fully

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provide for herself," remarks the Berlin *Tageblatt*, which hopes that, above all, the importation of American meat will be made easier. The Hamburg *Correspondent* expresses itself in the main as follows:

We are all anxious to come to terms with the United States, if it can be done upon a fair basis, especially as France has made an arrangement satisfactory to herself. It is not the first time. In the spring of 1898, France concluded a preliminary agreement which materially benefited the export of French specialties. We were not greatly affected by this agreement, but the new treaty grants special reductions, from five to twenty per cent., on articles which we ourselves export in large quantities. Now, it is not at all certain that the American legislature will ratify the treaty, for this treaty must necessarily cause much dissatisfaction in England and Germany. Even with the new treaty in force, American goods will have to pay much higher duty in France than in either England or Germany, and the trade of each of the last-named countries is much more valuable. Of our trade with the United States, involving nearly $250,000,000, the larger portion, $150,000,000, is in imports. If France is alone favored, the beginning of a tariff war is intended by the United States, and retaliatory measures would not long be wanting. We hope that our own Government may speedily come to a satisfactory, lasting agreement with the United States.

The Montreal *Witness* says:

"There is no uniter like a tariff and no disjoiner like a tariff. All whom a tariff includes are drawn together by it. The United States tariff has done more to nationalize a polyglot and mixed people than anything else could have done, and in that it has been a blessing to that people. It has, on the other hand, separated them from humankind to a belittling extent. For a little people like ours, a high tariff is very narrowing. As raised against our fellow citizens it is the greatest enemy we can set up to unity. A common tariff within the empire would, on the contrary, be broadening, and, were it possible to have it, would do more to weld us to the empire than any other human device. . . .

"We can not, however, enclose ourselves with Great Britain within a common tariff wall, because Great Britain refuses to be walled in at all. But we can take a long step toward practical intimacy by taking another substantial slice off our tariff so far as Great Britain is concerned. The reduction already made has had but a moderate effect, so well were the channels of trade worn in another direction and so great is the advantage of the United States in the matter of proximity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN FRANCE.

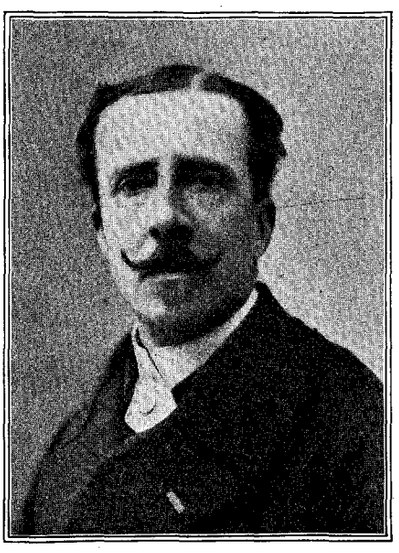
THE early days of 1900 were marked by an incident of no little importance to the friends of peace in Europe. The Dreyfus trial at Rennes had aroused the hope of a speedy overthrow of republicanism in the breasts of three distinct sets of the discontented: (1) The extreme Radicals, who would rule the country by plebiscite, changing the form of govermnent to suit the popular mood, and who look to M. Déroulède as a leader; (2) the Royalists, led by M. Buffet; (3) the antisemites, who staked their hopes upon M. Guérin, of "Fort Chabrol" fame. Seventy-five persons belonging to these different sections were arrested, to be tried by the senate, by which course an appeal was made impossible. Seventeen only were closely examined. Three only, the "ringleaders" named above, were punished, Déroulède and Buffet with ten years' banishment, Guérin with ten years' confinement in a fortress in France. The excitement which their friends hoped for, and which the supporters of the Government feared, did not reveal itself among the population. France is tired of disturbances, and the sentences have aroused no general dissatisfaction. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* says:

"The efforts of the conspirators have fallen flat. They have passed a considerable time in confinement without advancing in the least the cause of which they instituted themselves paladins. Despite their vociferations, their appeals to the populace, they have rapidly alienated whatever sympathies may have been grouped around them. They have been unable to disturb the country, and it is better thus for France."

The organs of the many factions opposed to the revision of the Dreyfus case express their dissatisfaction, but without apparent success. The *Echo de Paris* calls the trial of the conspirators a "monstrous iniquity." The *Journal* predicts that Déroulède will carry on his agitation with increased vigor. The *Autorité* and the *Soir* complain that "Dreyfus is at liberty while noble citizens are punished." The three "conspirators" (who, however, never acted in concert) did their best to goad the senate into awarding them punishment rigorous enough to excite pity, by reiterating their intention to overthrow the Government; but they were not successful. The *Matin* expresses itself in the main as follows:

JULES GUÉRIN.

M. Déroulède, who has perhaps the largest following, wishes us to adopt a form of plebiscite. As a matter of fact, however, we have as liberal a suffrage as we can afford to have. When we look at the legislators elected, we can not help wondering what sort of a President the masses would elect. Certainly not the wisest and ablest man, but the most notorious. We have had the plebiscite before, and the result was not encouraging. In 1870 we had to pay a bill which debars us from similar adventures. The election of a President by the people would be a perpetual lottery.



PAUL DÉROULÈDE.

The Paris *Temps* is very much pleased with the moderation of the senate. "Men like Déroulède, Buffet, and Guérin," it says, "can not upset the Republic unless the Republicans themselves assist. The senate knows that well enough." Foreign opinion is aptly summarized in an article in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, from which we take the following:

"If the senate has shown any weakness, it was on the side of mercy. The accusation of the opposition, that the senate was anxious to be revenged politically, is therefore without foundation. The agitation which has disturbed France since it became necessary to satisfy outraged justice to some extent in the Dreyfus case is allowed to fall into oblivion. Evidently the opposition are much disconcerted by the moderation of the senate. Rigorous punishment was hoped for, in order to make martyrs of the conspirators. That part of the program can not now be carried out. The public at large certainly are satisfied, and pleased that some of the people who make it their business to disturb the country have been put outside. France has quite enough such men as it is. France wants the respite necessary to prepare for the World's Fair; she has had quite enough of old quarrels."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Stowe of Cape Town writes November 4, 1899:

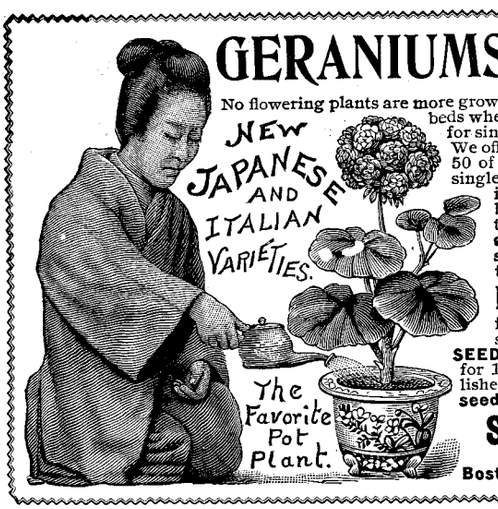
The exodus of Uitlanders from the South African Republic and Orange Free State has, I believe, been unprecedented in history. Many of these people—the mining population, the bone and sinew of the country—have scattered over the world. Numbers of them, too poor to get out of the country, are subjects of charity in the cities of Cape Colony and Natal and have to be fed. Some have funds for a few days or weeks, but will in time have to be supported by the public, and this in a country that can not or does not produce the foodstuffs for its own people. The English army is fed with supplies from other countries, and, while much of these may have originally come from the United States, they reach here via England. The customs duties and railroad and telegraph revenues have fallen off. As the railroads and telegraphs are owned by the Government, a very large source of Government support is lost, to say nothing of the employees thrown out of work.

Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and Bloemfontein, in the Free State, are, to all intents and purposes, deserted cities. Johannesburg, the largest commercial center in South Africa, has, so far as trade is concerned, ceased to exist. This once busy, bustling city, producing monthly over 15 tons of gold and yearly $60,000,000 worth, is silent. Up to this time, goods have reached the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay, but it is not supposed that they will long be permitted to enter. The two Republics must then live on their own resources. Their crops are ready for the sickle, but can not be cut, as the men are off to the war. Prices are so high that the trade papers refrain from publishing the usual column of "market prices." Large quantities of gold en route to seaports in this colony for shipment to England have been taken by the Boers. Representatives here to export commission houses of the United States are constantly booking and cabling large orders, particularly of foodstuffs, but word comes from the canners of meat and fish, makers of flour, corn meal, etc., that they have about all they can do to supply the home demand and are many weeks or months behind orders.

Under date of November 21, 1899, Mr. Stowe adds:

From United States papers that reach me, I gather that our manufacturers intend to withhold shipments to this country. The fear is expressed that the war would disrupt business for a time. War does disrupt business, but does not always curtail export trade or interrupt its progress. I agree that "goods which are sent to South Africa from the United States are handled in many cases by English jobbers, who would, of necessity, be compelled to break off business relations with the *natives* [the italics are mine] in case of hostilities"; and that presents the question, Why should English jobbers take the agency for the whole of South Africa in any article? I regret to learn, and correctly too, that several bills of goods sold by resident agents to merchants here have been held back, both on account of the war and the uncertainty of payment. I think this is poor policy. The credit of the leading merchants in the seaports of this colony can not be materially affected by the war, and in several cases of which I am cognizant the goods which were sold and held back in the United States were sure of payment. The situation is so well set forth in an article from the *British and South African Export Gazette* that I here insert it:

"SOUTH AFRICA'S COMMERCIAL CREDIT.—It is gratifying to note—the war notwithstanding—that there is no present need to urge a policy of forbearance toward South African firms on the part of creditors. It is generally and rightfully recognized that the present situation is altogether abnormal and produced by causes essen-



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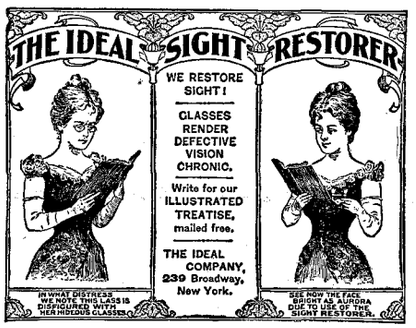
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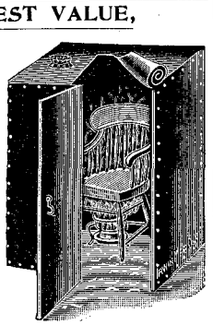

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tially transitory. It is not a case where consideration may only delay, but not prevent, a final collapse, but the contrary. As a fact, conditions for prosperous trade are excellent; but political circumstances in South Africa stand in the way of their immediate utililization. The essence of the present situation is patience. When the paralysis of trade is at an end, the vast sums of money locked up in bank coffers in South Africa, as well as those in this country which are ready to be launched so soon as reasonable securities are visible, will lubricate the wheels of a rebound of trade which will quickly change the present complexion of things. South Africa has before now successfully tided over worse times than these, and there is no reason to suppose that she will not be able to do so again."

I make the statement in all candor that the war, even with all its horrors, will not cause imports from the United States to fall off. The thousands of mules, the millions of pounds of flour, wheat, corn, corn meal, samp, and canned meats and fish brought into this country from England for war purposes, which previously had been shipped from the United States to England, added to the direct shipments from the United States to this country, present a total that is extraordinary.

What the shipments of United States products from England amount to we shall never know, as they enter duty free and no record is kept of them at the custom-houses.

It must, however, be kept in mind that in some lines of goods from the United States, which have in previous years found a valuable and ready market, the decrease in imports will be decided. The total trade from the United States is maintained by the increase in foodstuffs.

PERSONALS.

DURING his recent trip to the Philippines, say *Success*, Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana, stopped at the Japanese port of Nagasaki. Mr. Beveridge is only thirty-five years old, and so youthful-looking that he might easily pass for a collegian of twenty-five. He went ashore at Nagasaki for a few hours. Nobody in the place knew him, not even the few Americans there, as his coming had not been heralded. He walked about the town at his leisure and then dropped in to pay a visit to the United States consul. That official had been victimized a few weeks before by a young American visitor who claimed to be a son of Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, and borrowed twenty dollars. The consul had just learned that Senator Penrose has no son.

"Good-morning, consul," exclaimed Mr. Beveridge, handing out his card. "I am Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and I have just dropped in to——"

"Look here, young man!" interrupted the consul, "I am up to your little game, and you can't get a cent here; do you understand?"

The Senator, first astonished and then indignant, began to protest; but the ludicrous side of the matter appealed to him so strongly that he picked up his hat and went away laughing.

"Ha!" exclaimed the consul, "they can't fool me more than once. I suppose the next thing will be some round-faced beggar trying to palm himself off on me as President McKinley."

At the foot of the stairs, as luck would have it, an American officer recognized Mr. Beveridge. When the situation was explained, the officer took the Senator back to the consulate, and everything was made right a few hours later over an elaborate dinner.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT W. TAYLER, who led the fight against Roberts, the Mormon, is an Ohio man, and comes from the sturdiest stock of the Western reserve. He was born in New Lisbon in 1852, was educated at the Hudson Academy and Western Reserve College, and began life as a school teacher in his native town. Later he was state superintendent of schools, and then after

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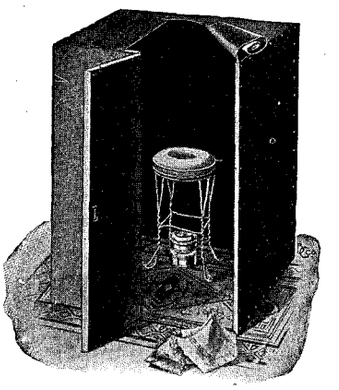

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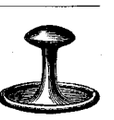

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She Turned the Hose.—"My mother found my little brother putting his stockings on wrong side out this morning." "Yes. What did she do?" "Turned the hose on him."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Term Usually Applied.—SHE: "What is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check?"

HE: "Five or ten years usually."—*Chicago News.*

Cold Feet.—TEACHER: "What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?"

SMART SCHOLAR: "He has cold feet, ma'am."—*Christian Register.*

Blushing Leaves.—KATHRYN: "I wonder what makes the leaves of the trees turn red in the fall?"

ZANETA: "Probably blushing at their bare limbs."—*Harlem Life.*

The Difference in Dollars.—SHE (reading the financial column): "What's the difference between a bull and a bear?"

HE: "Down in the Street, my dear, it is about a million dollars a minute."—*Life.*

He Would Change the Subject.—PROFESSOR: "Suppose you were engaged in the autopsy of a subject, and it gave signs of life, what would you do?"

STUDENT: "I think I should—change the subject, sir."—*Brooklyn Life.*

How He Carried the Baby.—"My husband has a great advantage over most men." "Indeed?" "Yes. He walks in his sleep." "I don't see what advantage that can be to a person." "Why, he can carry the baby all night long and still get his natural rest."—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, January 22.

—**Fierce fighting** continues along the Tugela River, and the bombardment of Kimberley is renewed by the Boers.

—American troops in Luzon **capture the town** of Taal, in the province of Batangas, defeating 800 Filipinos.

—In the **Senate,** Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, speaks on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, in opposition to the President's Philippine policy.

—**W. J. Bryan** goes to New York, and is the guest of O. H. P. Belmont; Mr. Keller's invitation to Bryan to dine at the Democratic Club is protested against by some members of the club.

—**Professor Herron,** Edwin Markham, and George Fred Williams speak at a meeting of the "Get Together" Club in Brooklyn.

Tuesday, January 23.

—General Warren **gains ground** west of Spion Kop, and shells the enemy's trenches above him.

—In the **Senate,** Messrs. Ross and Turner speak on the Philippine question, and Mr. McEnery on race troubles in the South.

—In the House, the debate on the **Roberts case** begins. Mr. Roberts defends himself.

—The **National Board of Trade** holds its thirtieth annual meeting at Washington.

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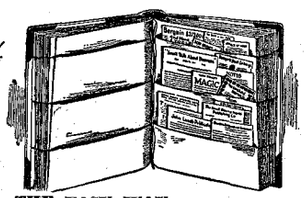

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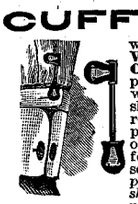

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—**Prof. Henry A. Hazen**, of the Weather Bureau, dies in Washington.

Wednesday, January 24.

—The situation in **South Africa** remains unchanged; Boer and British forces are still engaged near Ladysmith.

—An uproar is caused in the **French Chamber of Deputies** by remarks of M. Bernard, who violently denounces the public prosecutor and minister of justice.

—In the Senate, a resolution of Mr. Pettigrew calling for information about the treaty with the **Sultan of Sulu** is adopted.

—In the House, debate on the **Roberts question** occupies the whole day.

—A sword of honor is presented to Commander **Richard Wainwright**, of the *Gloucester*, by citizens of the District of Columbia.

—**W. J. Bryan** speaks at Stamford, Conn., New Haven, Conn., and Jersey City, N. J.

Thursday, January 25.

—General Buller announces the **capture of Spion Kop** by General Warren; Brigadier-General Woodgate is fatally wounded.

—A despatch from Shanghai states that the **Chinese Emperor** has committed suicide, and that his successor will be Pu Chun, son of Prince Tuan.

—General Otis announces that General Schwan is conducting a **vigorous campaign** in Southern Luzon.

—In the House, it is decided to **exclude Roberts** of Utah by a vote of 268 to 50.

—**A thousand armed men** wearing Taylor badges appear at Frankfort, Ky., as a protest against the intentions of the Goebel Democrats.

—Governor Roosevelt sends to the state legislature the report of the commission on New York Canals.

Friday, January 26.

—General Buller announces that General Warren has been forced to **abandon Spion Kop**; he sends a list of 209 killed and wounded.

—A British expedition against the savages in **North Borneo** kills a thousand men.

—General Kobbe **makes an expedition** in Southern Manila and captures several towns.

—In the House, the day is devoted to eulogies of the late **Vice-President Hobart**.

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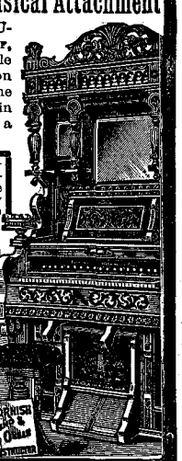

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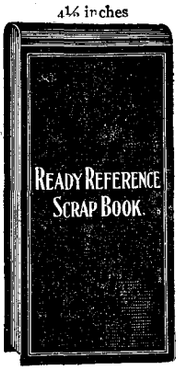

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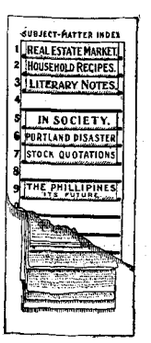

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—It is said that John B. McDonald, the New York **Rapid Transit** contractor, is having difficulty in getting his bonds, and that he will form a construction company.

Saturday, January 27.

—The capture and abandonment by the British of Spion Kop is attended by **fearful loss**; it is stated by the Boers that 1,500 English were killed.

—General Wood's arrival at Santiago, in his **tour of the island,** is greeted by enthusiasm both of the Cubans and Americans.

—The Administration abandons its plan for absolute free trade with **Puerto Rico,** and a reduced tariff for the island is now proposed.

—The Senate Committee hears argument in the contest over the seat of **Senator Scott,** of West Virginia.

Sunday, January 28.

—A despatch from General Buller states that the **British forces are in retreat** across the Tugela River; Ladysmith is now regarded as doomed.

—Arms and ammunition intended for a **Carlist uprising** are discovered at Palencia, Spain; six Carlists flee across the frontier.

—The report of the exploring expedition to investigate a route for an **Alaskan railroad** is made public.

—**Prof. A. J. Henry** is chosen to fill the vacancy in the Weather Bureau at Washington caused by the death of Professor Hazen.

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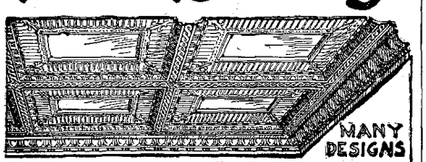

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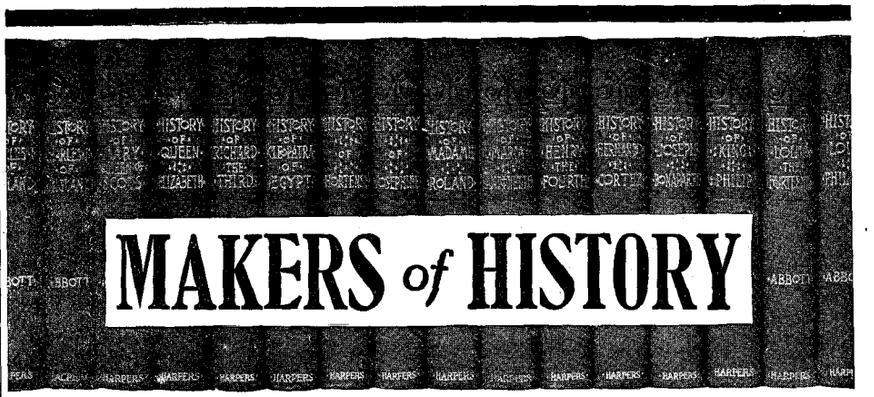

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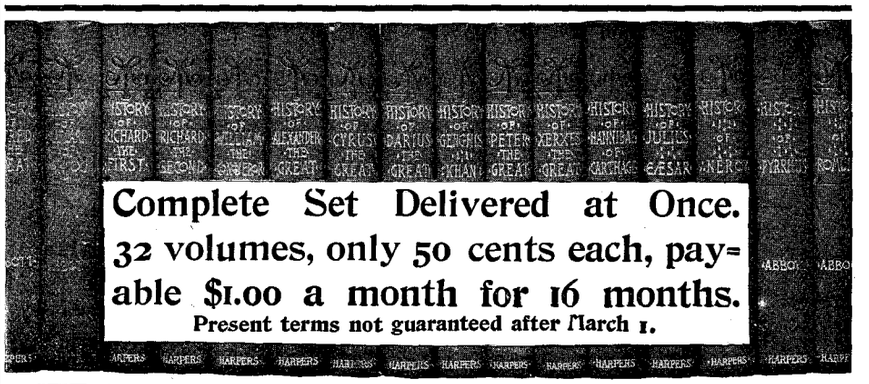

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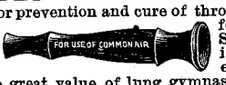

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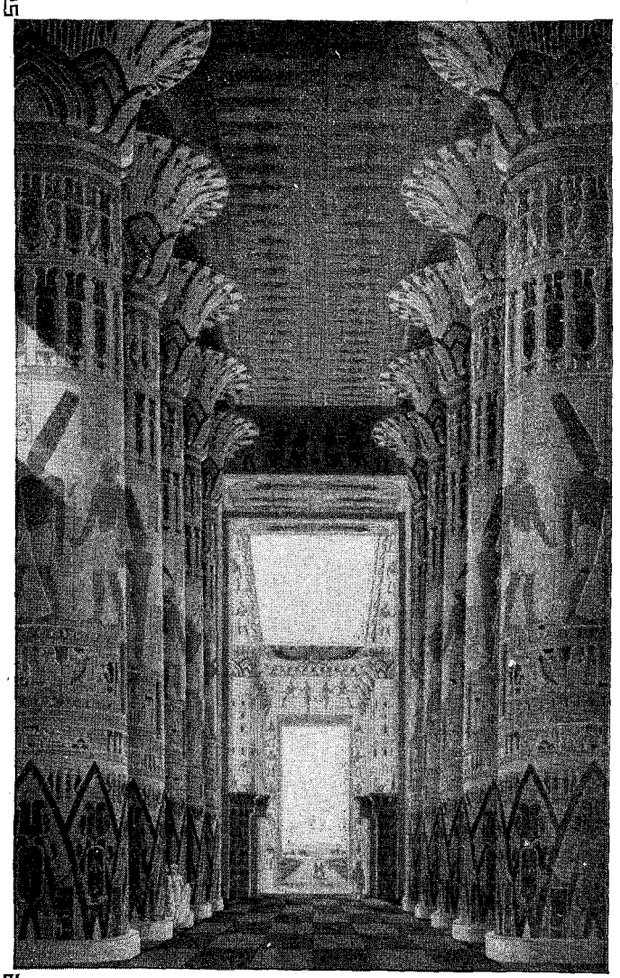

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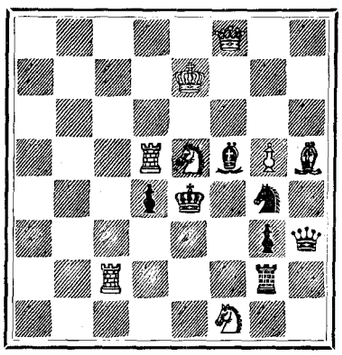
Problem 450.

BY R. H. SEYMOUR.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

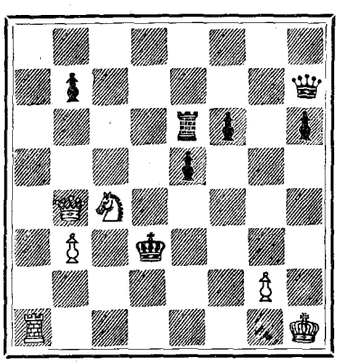
(This beautiful composition is an old problem, which took the First Prize in the Fifth American Chess-Congress.)

Problem 451.

BY COL. W. VON WALTHOFFEN.

From Wiener Schachzeitung.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 444.

1. R—Q 3 / K x R 2. Castles (Q side), mate

Other mates easily found.

We apologize to our solvers for calling this a problem; we should have named it a puzzle or a curiosity. We do not believe that Castling in problems is legitimate, for the reason that it can not be demonstrated that White has the right to Castle, It is not possible to prove that the White K has not been moved.

Very few solvers saw the trick: M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

No. 445 is the same as 391; the key-move, Q—R 8.

The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C. got 442 and 443; Prof. C. D. S., 440 and 442; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt., 442; and W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore., 437, 438, and 440.

"The Blackburne Brilliant" (January 20), mate in four moves, begins with R x P.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

French Defense.

A. S. HITCHCOCK. *White.*	A. C. KAY. *Black.*	A. S. HITCHCOCK. *White.*	A. C. KAY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	21 Q R-Kt sq	Kt—R 4
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 R—Kt 4 (j)	Q R—K sq
3 P x P (a)	P x P	23 B—B 3	Q—B 2 (k)
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3 (b)	24 K R-Q Kt sq	K—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3 (c)	25 Q—B 2	R—Q Kt sq
6 B—Q 3	B—Kt 5 (d)	26 Kt Kt 2	K R—K sq
7 Castles	Kt—Q 2	27 P—Q 5	Q R—B sq
8 Q-K sq ch	Kt—K 2	28 R—Q sq	Q—B 4
9 Kt—K 5	B—R 4	29 R—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4
10 P—B 4 (e)	P—B 3	30 Kt—Q sq	P—Q R 3
11 Kt x Kt(f)	Q x Kt	31 Q—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
12 P—B 5	B—K B 2	32 P x P *e.p.*	P x P
13 Q—R 4	Castles (Q R)	33 K—B sq	P—B 4
14 B—K B 4	P—B 4	34 Q—Kt 5	Q—Q 3
15 B x B	Q x B	35 Q—B 4	R—K 4
16 Kt—R 4	P—B 5	36 Kt—K 3	Q R—K sq
17 B—K 2	Kt—B 3 (g)	37 Kt—Kt 4	P x Kt
18 P—B 3	P—Q Kt 3 (h)	38 Q x B ch	K—Q sq
19 P-Q Kt3(i)	Q—Q 2	39 R x Kt P	Resigns.
20 P x P	P x P		

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The strongest move is Kt—Q B 3. The exchange of Pawns leads to an even game.

(b) Kt—K B 3 followed by B—Q 3 is better.

(c) Kt—K B 3 is still in order. The text-move is a loss of time.

(d) It is quite evident that Black is not conversant with the French. The pinning of the Kt at this juncture accomplishes little. He should bring out his K Kt and then Castle.

(e) Black's slow development has enabled White to make an attack. B—K Kt 5 is much stronger here, as he not only get his B into play, but brings a powerful pressure on Black's center.

(f) Q—R 4 opens up possibilities. The text-move frees Black's game somewhat.

(g) The pushing of the B P brings about a weakness on Black's Q side. White keeps his Q side intact, and easily breaks through Black's lines.

(h) Another weakening move. He is afraid of Kt—B 5, which, however, would not amount to much. The trouble with Black's game is that his pieces are confined. Probably P—K Kt 3 is the best this time.

(i) The hole is about to be made.

(j) White had a pretty play here: R x P if P x R; Kt x P winning the Q.

(k) Better here, probably, to play B—Q 4, forcing the White B from the very dangerous diagonal.

Correspondence Chess.

MAXIMS BY THE REV. L. TURNEY.

1. Be thoughtful, but not slow.
2. Be exacting, but not fastidious.
3. Be bold, but not reckless.
4. Be cautious, but not timid.
5. Do not form opinions hastily, but rely on your own mature judgment, even in the face of authority.
6. Do not grow discouraged over a position where you can not demonstrate a win for your opponent. Patience and self-reliance will overcome great difficulties. As long as there is hope, play with determination.
7. When sure your game is lost, resign it at once.
8. The simplest and surest way to win or draw is the best; play to win, not to be brilliant.
9. Do not be over-confident against weaker players or timid when opposing stronger—for any one is strong by correspondence.
10. Do not ask for favors outside the rules of correspondence play, and do not grant them. Abide by the consequences of your errors without grumbling, and expect your opponent to do the same.

A Russian Brilliant.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

SCHAWROFF. *White.*	TERLETZKI. *Black.*	SCHAWROFF. *White.*	TERLETZKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Q x Kt	B x P
2 P—K B 4	P x P	12 B x P	P—Q 4
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	13 P—Q 6	Q—K 3
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	14 B—K 2	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	15 Castles	B x R
6 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	16 B—K 5	Kt—Q sq
7 Kt x Kt P	Kt x P	17 P—B 3	Q—K 5
8 B x P	Q—K 2	18 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 6
9 Kt—K 3	Kt—Kt 6	19 Q—K 5 ch	B—K 3
10 Q—Kt 4	B x P	20 R x P and wins (a)	

(a) If Kt x R, 21 Q x B ch and mates in two. This game is full of point all through and throws some light on an opening of which too little has been seen recently.—*The Times, London.*

Games from the Vienna Tournament.

King's Bishop's Opening.

POPIEL. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*	POPIEL. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 R—B 3	P—Q R 3
2 B—B 4	Kt—Q B 3	22 P—R 4	Kt—Q 2
3 P—Q 3	B—B 4	23 R—R 3	Q—B 3
4 Kt-K B 3	P—Q 3	24 Q—Q 2	P—K R 4
5 B—K 3	B x B	25 R—Kt 3	R—B 2
6 P x B	Kt—R 4	26 R—Kt 5	Kt—B 4
7 B—Kt 3	Kt x B	27 Q—B 2	Q R—K B sq
8 R P x Kt	Q—B 3	28 Kt—R 3	Kt—K 3
9 Castles	Q—R 3	29 R—Kt 3	R—Kt 2
10 Q—K sq	Kt—B 3	30 P—Q 4	Q—B 4
11 Kt-Q B 3	P—Q B 3	31 Q x Q	R x Q
12 Kt—Q sq	Castles	32 Q R—K B sq	R x R ch
13 Kt—R 4	P—Q 4	33 K x R	R—B 2 ch
14 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	34 K—K 2	K—Kt 2
15 P x B	P—K 5	35 Kt—B 2	R—K 2
16 R—B 4	P—K Kt 4	36 K—Q 2	P—B 4
17 P x P *e.p.*	B P x P	37 K—Q 3	P x P
18 Kt—B 2	P x P	38 P x P	Kt—B 5 ch
19 P x P	Q—Kt 2	39 Resigns.	
20 Q—B 3	Q—K 2		

Ruy Lopez.

PROCK. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*	PROCK. *White.*	ALAPIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—K B 4	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Kt—K B 3	B—R 4
3 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	19 Q—Q 2	B x Kt
4 P—B 3	B—R 4	20 P x B	Kt—K 4
5 Kt—R 3	B—Kt 3	21 B—K 2	K Kt—B 2
6 Kt—B 4	P—Q 3	22 B—B 2	P—K Kt 4
7 Kt x B	R P x Kt	23 K—Kt 2	R—K Kt sq
8 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	24 R-K Kt sq	Q—Q 2
9 Castles	Q—K 2	25 R—R sq	Kt—Kt 3
10 B—K Kt 5	P—B 3	26 P—Q Kt 3	K Kt—K 4
11 B—K R 4	Kt—R 3	27 B—Q 4	Q R—K B sq
12 Q—K 2	Castles	28 Q R-K Kt sq	Kt—R 5 ch
13 P—K R 3	K—R sq	29 K—B sq	Kt (R 5) x BP
14 P—Q 5	Kt—Q Kt sq	30 B x Kt	Kt x B
15 B—Q 3	B—K sq	31 Resigns.	
16 Kt—R 2	Q Kt—Q 2		

Queen's Gambit Declined.

ZINKL. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*	ZINKL. *White.*	ALBIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 Kt—R 5	Kt—B 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	23 P—Q Kt 3	K R—Q sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	24 K R-Q sq	R x R
4 Kt—B 3	P x P	25 R x R	Kt—R 3
5 P—K 4	P—Q Kt 4	26 R—Q 4	R—B 7
6 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5	27 P—Kt 4	P—Kt 4
7 Kt-Q Kt sq	B—R 3	28 R—B 4	R x R
8 Kt—K 5	Q—R 5	29 Kt x R	Kt—B 4
9 Q—B 3	Q—B 3	30 Kt—R 5	K—Q 3
10 Q x Q	Kt x Q	31 K—Q 4	Kt—Q 2
11 P—B 3	P—Q B 4	32 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K—B 2
12 B—K 3	P x P	33 Kt—B 5	Kt—Kt sq
13 B x Q P	K Kt—Q 2	34 Kt—Q 3	Kt—B 3 ch
14 Kt x Q BP	Kt—Q B 3	35 K—B 5	P—Q R 4
15 B—K 3	B x Kt	36 P—R 3	K—Kt 2
16 B x B	Kt (B 3)—K 4	37 Kt—K sq	K—B 2
17 Kt—Q 2	B—B 4	38 Kt—B 2	K—Kt 2
18 K—K 2	B x B	39 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt
19 K x B	Kt x B ch	40 K x Kt	K—B 3
20 Kt x Kt	K—K 2	Drawn.	
21 QR-QB sq	Q R—Q B sq		

Another Pillsbury Brilliant.

In St. Louis, recently, Pillsbury played twelve games *sans voir*. On one of the boards the following position occurred:

WHITE (P): K on K B sq; Q on Q sq; B on Q 3; R on K R sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 4, Q 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

BLACK: K on K Kt 3; Q on Q sq; Bs on K 2 and Q R 3; Rs on K B 4, and Q R sq; Ps on K 3, Q 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

Pillsbury played P x R ch, and after three more moves Black resigned. The Champion then gave an analysis of the position, without sight of the board, showing that in any variation White wins.

Chess-Nuts.

Mr. Blackburne played 24 games simultaneously at the City of London Chess-Club, the team including several first-class men. The result was 14 wins, 8 draws, and 2 losses for the single player.

Pillsbury and Showalter contested three games at Louisville recently, and the result was a Draw in each case. The result shows that Showalter is picking up.

Thomas Frere, who died on January 19, in his 80th year, was a prominent Chess-player, and had taken a leading part in the organization of Chess-clubs and Chess congresses in this country for fifty years. He was one of the most active promoters of the first American Chess Congress, in New York, in 1857, by which Paul Morphy was introduced to the world. He was one of the organizers of the first Brooklyn Chess-Club in the early Fifties, and also an organizer of the Manhattan Chess-Club.

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Webster's Academic Dictionary	36,059	3,654	800	None	None	704
Worcester's New Academic Dictionary	35,773	1,000	266	None	None	688

The following is a typical definition reproduced from the three leading academic dictionaries. Hundreds of other definitions show similar contrasts

STUDENTS' STANDARD

bob'o-link", beb'o-link", *n.* An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. Called in the southern United States *rice-bird* or *reed-bird.* [Imitative from the note of the bird.]

See also **climbing-fish, coot, copperhead, dace, egret, fieldfare, gnu, grosbeak, May-fly** (with illus. at EPHEMERIDÆ), **meadow-lark,** etc.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC

Bob'o-link' (-ō-lĭnk'), *n.* An American singing bird.

[This definition tells nothing except that the *bobolink* is one of a multitude of "American singing birds." The definition could be used without change for the mocking-bird or the song sparrow.]

WORCESTER'S NEW ACADEMIC

Bŏb'o-lĭnk, *n.* A singing-bird; rice-bird.

[This definition does not even tell whether the bird is American, African, or East-Indian.]

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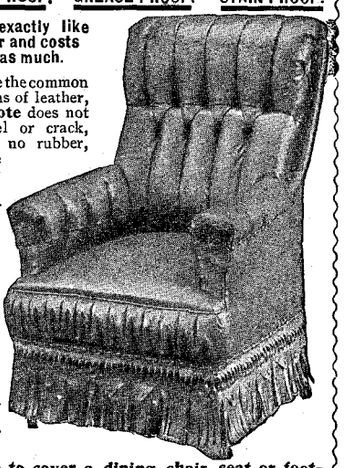

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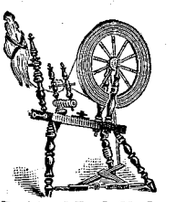

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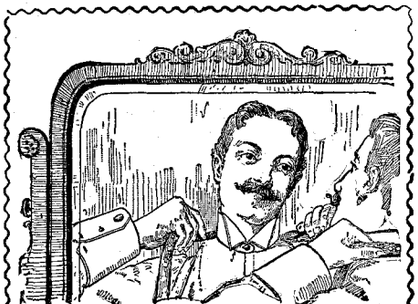

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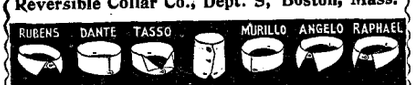

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